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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

British Forces Open 1917 Offensive—Capture Vimy Ridge and Other Important Points—Arras Region Center of Attack

As far as it is possible to say, the great spring advance has begun with a tremendous blow on the German right all along the British front, under the command of Sir Douglas Haig. During the winter months the preparation for this has been progressing, and just previous to Easter the artillery preparation and the aeroplane scouting began. The bombardment was probably the most severe on record. When it was completed, in the dark of Monday morning, the Canadians at Vimy, to the slopes of which they have hung all winter, swept over the famous ridge, where the French were defeated with such terrific losses earlier in the war, and the summit of which the British reached later, only to be driven back owing to the failure of their support to arrive in time.

On Monday there was no mistake. From Givency-en-Gohelle to Henin-sur-Cojeau, Sir Douglas Haig drove his attack straight into the Arras salient. Givency lies about a mile and a half due east of the town of Souchez, itself some eight miles north of Arras on the road to Bethune. Some 11 miles, as the crow flies, almost due south, is the town and famous ridge of Vimy, over which the Canadians swept, carrying in a few hours, the network of tremendous fortified positions which the Germans had declared were impregnable, just as they had made the same claim for Bapaume. Further south the advance was pushed along the main road from Arras to Lens, when the village of Théroulles, some five miles from Arras, was stormed. Thence it continued further south along the road from Arras to Douai, where the village of Fampoux, about six miles out of Arras and just south of the road, was occupied. South again the British pushed forward along the main road from Arras to Cambrai, capturing the village of Tilloy, and then progressing further south to Neuville to Henin-sur-Cojeau.

While this attack was being delivered on the left of the British line, a farther advance was being made along the road from Bapaume to Cambrai in the center. Here the village of Demicourt, the point of a flat triangle, of which Hermies and Bousies form the base, was stormed, while further progress was made in Havrincourt Wood before Marcoing. Farther south, on the right of Sir Douglas Haig's line, the attack upon St. Quentin was also being driven home, the village of le Verguier, the outskirts of which had been previously reached by the British, being completely captured, and the village of Pontrue, 1½ miles from the main le Catelet-St. Quentin road, and itself only four miles from St. Quentin, being stormed.

The New Offensive

May Prove Last Stage in Road to Victory

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The many and vast developments of the world-wide war during the past few weeks were followed yesterday morning at dawn by still another, which the Entente people hope will prove the last turning point in the path which leads to victory, namely the opening of the 1917 offensive. The center of the new attack is the Arras region and especially the famous Vimy Ridge dominating and guarding the Douai plains to the westward.

This war-swept ridge was the scene in 1915 of General Foch's two great offensives which carried the French lines forward past Notre Dame de Lorette, Souchez and Neuville St. Vaast and well up the hills towards the ridge, but were brought to a halt by excessive totals of casualties.

According to the latest reports, the Canadians carried this ridge with their first attack yesterday, an achievement of which the possibilities are far-reaching. Vimy Ridge is a key position.

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PHILADELPHIA MUNITION PLANT IS BLOWN UP

Aetna Works of Eddystone Corporation Wrecked by Explosion—Fifty Reported Killed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An explosion in which many persons are said to have been killed and a large number injured occurred at the Aetna plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation at Eddystone near Chester this morning.

Details at present are lacking but at least half the plant was destroyed. The company manufactures shrapnel.

Fire departments from surrounding towns were summoned and private homes were thrown open as hospitals. The plant is on the bank of the Delaware River below the plants of the Remington and Baldwin Arms companies. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. Secret service men and city detectives have been sent there from this city.

APPROVAL VOTE GIVEN RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY

Congress of Constitutional Democratic Party in Petrograd Fully Supports Existing Alliances and War Plan of the Allies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—

The congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party passed a resolution yesterday expressing full confidence in the Government's foreign policy, based on Russia's alliances. Finding that the liberty of Russia is menaced by the militarism of the Hohenzollern monarchy, the resolution said the congress is assured that the Government will continually devote itself to problems of liberation and of the war proclaimed by the allied democracies without interfering with the liberty of the peoples and will permit no act detrimental to the vital interests and rights of Russia.

The resolution further called upon Russians to support the Government and enable it to achieve a victorious and stable peace assuring the liberty of nations and the victory of democracy over the alliance of reactionary monarchies.

It is to be noted that in the matter of foreign policy the views of Russian statesmen are strongly divergent. M. Milikoff's important statement has been cable, but on the other hand, one finds M. Nekrasoff, Minister of Communications, stating at the railwaymen's meeting at Moscow, that M. Milikoff's words were only his own opinions, while M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice, in many respects the driving force of the Government and the Vice-President and authoritative figure in the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates, declares that M. Milikoff's point of view as given in his statement, is not the point of view of the Government.

M. Kerenski had already declared emphatically in favor of the neutralization of the Straits and Constantinople, and his words have great importance.

One may note for what it is worth the opinion of close observers of Russian affairs and in close touch with Russian thought that the desire of the mass of the people is to win the war, but not to prosecute a war of annexation. Determination to prosecute the war to victory is to be noted in M.

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WAR EMERGENCY MAY SUSPEND LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Executive Order Said to Be Under Consideration at White House—Congress, Otherwise, Is Expected to Take Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Full authority for suppressing the entire alcoholic liquor business of the United States during the war, as an emergency measure for increasing the Nation's efficiency and conserving its food supply, is believed by temperance advocates to be vested in the President, and it is unofficially understood that Mr. Wilson is giving attention to this subject. In the meantime the prohibition leaders in the capital are maturing plans for obtaining the enactment by Congress of emergency prohibition legislation, to be effective in the event no official proclamation comes from the White House to halt the traffic.

"Interment of the country's liquor business for the duration of the war with Germany may be proposed to Congress as soon as the Nation's temperance leaders have fully investigated the legal aspects of war-time prohibition," stated Representative Randall of California to The Christian Science Monitor representative.

"Without a doubt emergency legislation of this character will be pressed early in the present war Congress. The question now being most earnestly considered is whether there will be any conflict between proposed national legislation and States' rights."

"All the belligerent European nations have found it necessary either to adopt absolute prohibition or to enforce restrictive measures. The United States now finds itself facing a similar necessity."

"I firmly believe that without wartime prohibition in Russia, which abolished the use of vodka, there would not have been the recent successful revolution that has freed the Russian people from their yoke. The Russians

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PRESS WELCOMES KAISER'S DECISION ON PRUSSIAN ISSUE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

The majority of the German papers express satisfaction with the Kaiser's message to the German Chancellor and maintain that it dispenses of the legend as to German slavery. Semiofficial papers like the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger declare that no one can interfere in German affairs so long as Germany has a strong self-conscious monarch who finds the right way at the right time, while the Tagliche Rundschau, regards the message as an act of the Prussian Crown binding on the Kaiser's successors.

The Vorwaerts, heads its article "Prussia's Resurrection" and considers that the proclamation cannot come to nothing; but Theodore Wolff, in the Berliner Tageblatt is not particularly enthusiastic.

The message does not indicate, he points out, whether the promised reform will mean equal suffrage or plural voting, the former of which alone will be acceptable to the parties of the Left; and he observes that Prussian franchise reform is only one task to be solved and that the introduction of a parliamentary regimen for the Empire is necessary.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Bain

Count Tarnow Tarnowski

Ambassador Designate from Austria-Hungary to United States, who is now withdrawn

DECLARATION OF WAR MAY COME FROM AUSTRIA

Charge Grew Cables Facts That Show Break Was Caused by German Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A declaration of war by Austria against the United States is thought reasonably possible by officials of the Government here.

By the action Austria has taken, it is considered, the Dual Monarchy has formally announced to the world its endorsement of the unrestricted submarine warfare of Germany and purposes to abide by the consequences. It is proven that the Vienna Government was forced to take the step by pressure from Berlin.

That similar pressure is being brought to bear upon Bulgaria and Turkey, there is hardly any question, and it is understood that the relations of this country and the two governments named are at a critical point. Officials here however, are inclined to believe that Bulgaria and Turkey will not yield to the Berlin pressure.

Austria broke relations with the

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BETTER SERVICE UPON ELEVATED LINES PROPOSED

Public Service Board in State-ment Urges More Prompt Dispatch of Cars at Park Street and More Forest Hills Trains

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The commission makes plain that it believes the public is entitled to even further development of facilities than are now under consideration. It points out that this will mean a large expenditure of capital, which, in turn, is dependent on favorable action by the Legislature on the bill to enable the Elevated to raise additional revenue.

The statement is in reply to numerous complaints and petitions presented to the commission by patrons of the road.

An abnormal increase of traffic,

which appears likely to continue, is stated to be the main reason of over-crowding in the cars. In the year ending June 30, 1916, the Elevated carried 17,160,457 more revenue passengers than in the previous year and traffic has been increasing at an even faster rate since.

Observations of the inspection department of the Public Service Commission show that the Elevated is using in rush-hour periods every available car. Relief in part will be afforded shortly in the following ways:

The opening of the Dorchester tunnel to Andrew Square, which will lessen traffic on the Washington Street line to Dudley Street and on certain surface lines; the Elevated's structure came from a United States consul.

The New York is a steel screw steamer of 10,798 tons, built in 1888 by J. and G. Thompson of Glasgow, and owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company. (The American Line.) The vessel is 517 feet in length, and 63 feet beam. She is registered at the port of New York.

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LINER NEW YORK IN PORT AFTER STRIKING MINE

Accident Occurred Off Coast of Great Britain—Passengers Transferred and Land Safely

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Ameri-can liner New York struck a mine at 7:40 last night off the coast of Great Britain, but her passengers are safe and she is now entering a foreign port, according to a State Department cable.

The message said:

"The passengers were transferred to other vessels and landed, except four who are still on the ship. No casual-ties. Proceeded under own steam. Now entering dock." The message came from a United States consul.

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COL. ROOSEVELT IN CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT

Former Progressive Leader Makes Plea to Be Allowed to Lead Division of Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NATION'S STAND FOR DEMOCRACY ENDS FACTIONS

Broad Acceptance of the Issue Against Prussian Autocracy Sweeps Away Opposition of Former Objectors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indications that President Wilson's address to Congress, urging the waging of a war to preserve the safety of democracy, has served to unite nearly all factions among the people of the United States, are evident at every turn throughout Greater New York. After the fervor of spectacular enthusiasm which marked scenes in theaters, restaurants, and all kinds of public gathering places Monday night had given place to more mature reflection, leaders in thought came forward to express the conviction that underlies the determined activity with which the people of this city and State are preparing to follow the President. This underlying conviction is that the United States enters the war to fight for its ideals and for world conditions which will make those ideals available to all.

This conviction was expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Samuel T. Duton, who is active in the world court movement.

"I regard the President's address," he said, "as one of the finest utterances ever made by an American. No President ever had quite this opportunity to voice the strong feeling of the Nation, and I think he has expressed it with the greatest discretion and without prejudice. I believe he will have the most unreserved support and backing of practically the whole American people."

The President is a pacifist, but he wants peace for the whole world, and not merely peace for the United States. Hence he has taken the stand that the United States must do its part in fighting the autocracy that will make the peace of the world impossible so long as that autocracy stands.

"We who are active in promoting the ideal of a world court for the settlement of international disputes believe it is entirely consistent for the United States to go to war under these conditions. In view of what has happened in Russia, we see that there is to be a new world after this war is ended. A league of nations for the preservation of world peace must be founded on democratic standards, and it probably will have to be the league of self-governing peoples."

The fact that the United States is to fight a system, and not a people, was further emphasized by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, formerly dean of Columbia University and now president of the American Peace Society.

"The course of events dictated by the German Government," he said, "has finally carried us into the great war. While most of the people of the United States have shrunk from this result, and while there are a few who do not regard it as a national tragedy, the whole people will throw themselves into the struggle with patriotic ardor and resolution."

"Feeling that we have been drawn in by an evil system, we shall fight until that system is destroyed. As the President has pointed out, we have no enemy for the German people, but only toward the autocratic system of which they themselves are the most miserable victims. Is it too much to hope that as we have only an impersonal enemy, we shall prove ourselves great enough to wage war without hatred, and that as we are, as a people, united in a common aim, differing only as to methods, we shall be great enough to carry ourselves without intolerance? Such a victory over ourselves will mean more to the future of our country and humanity than would the taking of a city."

Dr. Kirchwey believes that the legitimate peace societies should continue their work.

"Only a small part of the peace movement of the United States, has been represented by the pacifist activities reported in the press of late," he said. "The greater and more responsible part has long since turned from a critical and obstructive attitude to constructive work."

"The programs of the American Peace Society, the New York and Massachusetts peace societies, the World Court League, and many other organizations, are almost entirely concerned with plans for setting up an institution such as an International Supreme Court of Justice, or an International Council of Conciliation, and the like, whose aim shall be the avoidance of war for the future."

"Most peace workers have come to realize that the enemy to such plans is the war system, and that as long as that system survives, even the most peaceful of nations may not be able to avoid becoming entangled in it."

"The central topic of the peace movement, therefore, is to aid in the creation of a true society of nations, in which war shall no longer be an ordinary incident of international relations. In view of the fact that all the leading statesmen are looking for some such reconstruction after the war, it would seem that the peace societies which have this larger object in view should continue their activities in promulgating plans for international reorganization."

No citizens of the city are more enthusiastic in their praise of the President's address than the loyal German-Americans. Their views are voiced, in this instance, by William Lustigarten, who said:

"Just as Jefferson and his coworkers demanded the independence of America, President Wilson demands the independence of the people of the world, federated trades."

And it is most important that stress should continue to be placed on his statement that we are not fighting the German people, but the system which has ground that people under its heel. We are fighting to free them from it; we are fighting their battle, and we are fighting to free the whole world from autocracy, and to give the whole world democratic institutions, Government by, of and for the people.

"There are, of course, those pestiferous individuals who probably will try to cause trouble, and who will blind themselves to the true import of the President's address and what it and our entering the war mean to humanity. But the great bulk of German-Americans in this country realize that the United States is entering the war in behalf of humanity, that it is fighting side by side with the German people, though apparently opposing them, and that the reaffirmation by President Wilson of the United States' refusal to fight the German people, and her insistence on fighting the German system will put the people at their ease, in the German Empire as well as in this Republic. And the great majority of German-Americans will continue to be what they have been all during the European War—absolutely loyal to the United States."

A resemblance between the courses adopted by the United States and Japan was pointed out by Dr. I. Iyenaga, head of the East and West News Bureau, who, though not a mouthpiece of the Japanese Government, can be said to speak for the Japanese people. He said to this bureau:

"The great war has brought home to us the lesson how recent developments in international communications have tended to circumscribe the world within narrow limits and to make closer the mutual relations of different nations. Had this war occurred a decade ago, it is reasonable to presume that the United States, as well as Japan, would have been able to stand beyond the pale of belligerency. That these two nations cannot today look upon the European conflagration as an event happening on a distant shore, and that President Wilson has at last decided to help extinguish it, is an eloquent proof of the interdependence of interests between Europe and America, between the Occident and the Orient. The isolation of America is thus forever ended."

"The stands taken by the various nations of the world toward the European war are, of course, far from being similar. Each nation determines its stand by the position in which it finds itself. It is, indeed, a matter of profound satisfaction to us to see that the United States' stand with regard to the war exactly coincides with that taken by Japan. And this happy coincidence is by no means limited to the attitude they have assumed toward the war itself. The tremendous economic effect resulting from the war has been felt by the United States and Japan in the same way; in the same manner. If the war has created in Japan a prosperity never known in her economic history, it has at the same time brought to the United States a prosperity far more marked and on a vaster scale than that which has come to the Island Empire of the East.

"This striking resemblance in the course both nations have adopted and the effects they have received from the war are, I need hardly emphasize, due to the peculiar geographical positions they occupy, to the identity of the ideals each nation cherishes and of the interests each wishes to promote."

VOLUNTARY SCHEME FOR BRITISH MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a meeting of the executive council of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, held recently in London, it was announced that, as a result of negotiations between the miners' executive committee, the Coal Control Board and General Geddes, Director of Recruiting, the last named had made an important concession with regard to the recruit order under which miners are to be recruited for military service. The agreement which General Geddes offered on behalf of the War Office, and which has been approved by the miners' executive council, is as follows:

"General Geddes agrees that if a general volunteering scheme among colliery workers is agreed to he will send out a general wire of instructions to the military representatives to suspend the calling up of all those who have received notices calling them to the colors, and who have not yet joined up and been posted, and if at the end of two months from this date, the full 20,000 have not been secured, the men who have now received notices will be called up to complete the number. It is clearly understood that volunteers will join up at once without waiting for two months or any other period."

From this it will be seen that the miners are to have the opportunity of securing 20,000 men from the collieries by voluntary enlistment. If, however, this number is not raised by May 8 next, the men who have already received notices are to be called up to complete the 20,000 demanded.

WORKERS' DAY WAGE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A deputation of London members of the Trade Union Congress has been pressing upon the Minister of Munitions the need of enforcing trade union conditions in work carried out by the Ministry, and has asked him to authorize substantial increases to be paid to low-paid day wage workers. In consequence of these representations Dr. Addison has announced that a Government bill is being drafted to deal with low-paid day wage workers. The measure will benefit low-paid laborers and will insure that where any increase of wages is made to employees in certain industries it will also be made applicable to workers employed by non-federated trades.

LORD MILNER IN FAVOR OF NEW IMPERIAL RULE

Government Responsible to All States of British Empire Advocated at Gathering in Honor of Sir Edward Morris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A luncheon was given recently at the Savoy Hotel by the British Empire producers' organization in honor of Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland; a number of distinguished men were present.

Lord Milner, who was in the chair, welcomed Sir Edward Morris, saying that he came to England as the Prime Minister of the oldest of all the colonies, to take part with representatives of other self-governing British states and of India, and with British ministers, in a special war council of the Empire.

This is an event of great immediate importance, Lord Milner continued, as affecting the struggle in which the whole Empire is at present engaged, but also of great significance for the future. I am not sure that its nature is as yet fully understood. This gathering is commonly spoken of as an imperial conference, and such, indeed, it is. But it is something more than the imperial conferences which we have known in the past. For on this occasion representatives of the Dominions and of India will take part as members in a series of special meetings of the British Cabinet: meetings which will be entirely devoted to the consideration of the future conduct of the war and of the problems arising out of it. We shall thus have, for the time being, an executive council of the whole Empire, capable of taking decisions about questions vitally affecting every part of it. We are not content that those portions of the great British commonwealth which are not directly represented in Parliament and the ministry of the United Kingdom, should merely share in the burden and the sacrifices which the war entails. We want them to share also in the conduct of this great enterprise. We want to have the benefit of their counsel, to give to their views and wishes the full weight to which they are entitled in directing the course of our efforts and defining the objects which we should strive to attain.

A time may come—I hope and believe time must come—when the supreme direction of Imperial affairs will be in the hands of a Government representative of and responsible to the people of all the states of which the Empire is composed. But we can not realize that ideal today, though we may take a step or two in the right direction. The circumstances of the time are not favorable to a great act of constitutional reconstruction. We must work with the machinery we have got. The struggle in which we are engaged absorbs—and rightly absorbs—all our thoughts and efforts. But we must carry on that struggle not only in the interests of the whole, but with all the resources of the whole, and not only all the material, but all the mental and moral resources, all the enthusiasm and devotion, all the wisdom and counsel that the Empire can provide.

In the hands of the Government of United Kingdom rests of necessity, as far as the British Empire is concerned, the supreme direction of the war. It is the only body which is in a position to exercise, in conjunction with the governments of the allied nations, a continuous control over military and naval operations. In the discharge of that duty we are constitutionally responsible only to the people of the United Kingdom. But we are morally responsible to the whole Empire. Under His Majesty the King, who is the Sovereign of every part of it, we are the trustees of the interests of all its peoples. And so we are anxious, as far as is humanly possible, to assure ourselves that we are acting not only in accordance with our own judgment, but also with that of the men who enjoy the confidence of our fellow-subjects across the seas.

That is the meaning and the purpose of the invitation we have addressed to them. And we are grateful for the response which that invitation has elicited. Nobody can fail to realize the difficulties which beset the assembling of statesmen, every one of whom has urgent duties in his own country, at a single center in a time of crisis like the present. But I believe that the result will more than compensate for all personal sacrifices which have been made.

Sir Edward Morris, who was given a warm reception, spoke of the remarkable achievements of the British Nation during the last three years. The greatest wonder of all, he said, was the welding together of the British Empire. The German Emperor had done for it what a hundred years of acts of Parliament never could have accomplished. No Imperial Parliament and no confederation of the Empire, no new constitution could weld more closely together and create closer ties in the Empire than had been accomplished by this war. They had not been prepared for war, he remarked, but there could be no excuse if they were not prepared when peace came. They would have to meet enormously increased debt and taxation, and the only way to do so was to increase the productivity of the whole Empire. The fiscal disputes that had divided them in the past would have to be laid aside and they would have to see whether a new fiscal policy could not be erected on the new basis which had been created. Their aim should be to raise and manufacture within the Empire all that was required by the Empire—

in other words, all raw material in the Empire on land and sea should be developed, and no raw material should leave the Empire until increased in value by the process of manufacture. Nothing should be imported into the Empire that could be raised or manufactured in the Empire. When it had been demonstrated that as good and as cheap articles could be raised and manufactured in the Empire, then foreign products should be absolutely excluded and prohibited.

The State would have to fix the maximum price over which products should not be sold, and in this way they would be able to compete successfully with foreign goods. If they could control prices in time of war it should be much easier to control them in time of peace. The country would, he said, have to go in for protection.

The British Empire Producers' Organization had been formed to accomplish this, and its work was the most hopeful sign of the dawn of a new era for the Empire. The objects of this association, namely, to make the Empire self-supporting and to remove from their industry and commerce all German influence and control, must command themselves to every Britisher. There could be no political independence in a nation unless it was economically independent. If one-fifth part of the money and energy now being expended in the great war had been expended in developing the great estates of the Empire, as well as the homeland, they should have had such wealth in the Empire, their people would have earned such high wages as to enable them to pay taxes for the proper upkeep and defense of the Empire, which would have meant that there would have been no war.

Sir Edward Morris then instanced the case of sugar. Prior to the war the United Kingdom had imported 2,000,000 tons of sugar per annum, and would have doubled that amount if her sugar-using industries had been developed to half the requirements of the Empire. Of this quantity Germany and Austria had supplied 1,300,000 tons; yet the British Empire was quite capable of supplying all the sugar required from within the Empire. The British West Indies were not producing one-tenth of what the labor there could produce if it had reasonable protection and a market. Why should these things be withheld from them, he asked, and why should they not be placed in a position to buy with their earned gold the British goods they required? The whole thing could be carried out without any appreciable increase in the price of sugar.

Referring to the need of agricultural development, Sir Edward said that according to a report presented to Parliament last June, based on authoritative statements of agriculturists in England and in Germany, the German farmer produced more per acre than the English farmer, although the German soil and climate were inferior to the English. For instance, taking a farm in each country of 100 acres, the German fed 75 persons, while the English farmer fed 45; the German grew 33 tons of corn to the Englishman's 15; the German grew 55 tons of potatoes to the Englishman's 11, and the German produced 28 tons of milk while the English farmer produced 17%. "If this is true," added Sir Edward, "my opinion is that somebody ought to get busy."

LAWSOCIETY AND WOMEN SOLICITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following letter relating to third reading of the Solicitors (Qualification of Women) Bill, signed by the secretary of the Law Society, has been sent to members of the House of Lords:

My Lord—The Council of the Law Society venture to request your Lordship to vote against this bill on its merits as well as on the ground that the present time is most inopportune for the introduction of such a measure. The great majority of solicitors of military age and of articled clerks in training to become solicitors are now fighting for their country. It is they who will be affected by the new legislation. The Council of the Law Society are charged with the duty of protecting the interests both of solicitors and of articled clerks, and they submit that it is unfair to introduce such a bill in the absence of so many of them.

There is no present demand for such a bill from the public, and no harm can possibly ensue to anyone by its postponement. The council recognizes that the industrial and economic position of women may have to be reconsidered after the war, but it is submitted that this subject should be treated by Parliament as a whole, and that during the war to select one branch of one profession only to be the subject of legislation is unfair, and is an unsatisfactory and piecemeal method of dealing with the matter.

The council trust that your lordship will give weight to these views and accordingly vote against the bill.

I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant.

E. R. COOK, Secretary.

NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In order to employ to the best possible advantage National Service Volunteers of the professional and administrative type, the Director-General of National Service has arranged for the cooperation of the Professional and Business Register, which is a branch of the employment department of the Ministry of Labor. Specially qualified officers will be attached to the divisional offices of employment exchanges and it will be their duty to interview volunteers and bring them into touch with vacancies where they would be replacing men of similar qualifications, but of military age. Professional and business men of wide experience and with executive and administrative ability have enrolled, and their services will be placed at the disposal of approved employers.

HAROLD COX ON SHORTCOMINGS OF BUREAUCRACY

Declares There Is Lack of Efficiency in State Departments—Imperial Preference Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Harold Cox and Lord Balfour of Burleigh were the chief speakers at the annual meeting of the British Constitution Association, which was held recently at the Central Buildings, Tothill Street, under the presidency of Prof. Flinders Petrie.

After the adoption of the report had been moved and carried, Mr. Harold Cox opened a discussion. He said that the principal matter with which the association was concerned at that moment was the growth of bureaucracy. Their bureaucracy had shown a lack of efficiency and free exchange and free imports was the ideal system, but it was necessary to put in this strong caution, that they must not forget the enormous and gratuitous services the Dominions had rendered. Surely, they could discuss these things in a friendly and brotherly way in the future, as they had done in the past. They must not allow themselves to be slaves to abstract rules.

He had seen himself described as a former free trader. In the abstract, and if everybody was perfectly fair, he maintained that a system of free exchange and free imports was the ideal system, but it was necessary to put in this strong caution, that they must not be taken advantage of in future, as they had been in the past in some important directions. Abstract rules were excellent servants, but very bad masters, he concluded. Let them take for their standard what was for the prosperity and security of the Empire. They must impart a little more Christianity into political economy.

SWISS MERCHANT NAVY DISCUSSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The project of a Swiss merchant navy is once more being seriously considered. It is not a new one essentially, as 25 years ago Numa Droz elaborated such a plan.

As previously pointed out, the German submarine "blockade" has left Switzerland with only the Mediterranean port of Cetze as a door for her imports. Supposing that Cetze were not taxed far beyond its capacity, its situation would still be against it for Atlantic trade, in order to overcome certain other obstacles and establish a merchant navy under the Swiss flag. For this reason, the Swiss originators of the project have turned their eyes towards Bordeaux as the port that would serve for Swiss traffic depending on rail and water connection between Geneva and the ocean. In order to make this practical, a neutralized lane to the ocean port must be created for Swiss traffic, or else certain immunities and guarantees would have to be established for Swiss goods carried by rail or water or both through France. Here arises the most delicate task in such a project. It is said to consist in solving certain problems in international law, but, as a matter of fact, German trade infiltration has been so great in Switzerland; even far down the Rhone valley, that a government that attempted to ignore it could, it is considered, negotiate no commercial or political treaty with the Entente powers.

BRITISH WOMEN'S WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In munition works and shipyards some dissatisfaction has been caused by the fact that women and girls have been excluded from the general increase in wages recently awarded in these trades by the Committee on Production. An application has therefore been made by the National Federation of Women Workers, through the general secretary, Miss Mary Macarthur, for a general advance of twopence per hour on all wage rates fixed by statutory orders for women and girls. The federation has been assured that the matter is having the careful consideration of the ministry.

MISS HATTIE LOWENSTEIN, formerly of Goldsmith, Stern & Co., in charge.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT CAPE TOWN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The Rosebank Show has almost a worldwide reputation by now, and certainly in South Africa people flock from all the different provinces to

WISCONSIN IS CONSIDERING A DEFENSE BOARD

Bill Up for Final Action Providing for a Council of Twelve Members to Aid the Governor in the War Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, WIS.—The Assembly today will give final consideration to the bill for the creation of a defense council of 12 members to confer with the Governor and to gather statistics as to Wisconsin's war resources. The bill has already attracted national attention, and the governors of other states have been invited to recommend similar legislation in their states through a letter of Miles C. Riley, secretary of the Governors' Conference. On Saturday Mr. Riley sent a letter to every Governor calling attention to the bill, to the endorsement of the measure by Secretary Newton D. Baker of the Federal Government and to the possible accomplishments under the act.

No amendments were attached to the bill when the measure was considered in the House on last Friday, although eight were offered. All were rejected. Under the rules of the House a bill cannot be amended on final passage, except by unanimous consent. The plan is to push through the bill in the House today and message it immediately to the Senate, where it is planned to get immediate action on it. The bill will be handled in the Senate by Senators Roy P. Wilcox of Eau Claire and Timothy Burke of Green Bay. The council defense bill was originally conceived by Senator Wilcox. Senator Burke is known to be one of the best versed men on military affairs in the Senate. It is the hope of the administration to have the bill passed and signed by the Governor by Thursday.

The bill provides for a council of 12 men, appointed by the Governor, representing the leading occupations in the State. These men are to confer with the national defense council, to gather facts on food and fuel supply and aid the Governor during the war crisis.

Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Illinois will appropriate \$1,000,000 for a war defense fund, and will also authorize the Adjutant-General to complete a war census of the State to determine those who are eligible for war service. In addition the Assembly will approve a bill giving the Governor additional power in the mobilization of the State guard and the right to fill all existing vacancies in the various commands.

Adj.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson has completed an appropriation bill for \$1,000,000. The figures are not considered too high by the assemblymen because it is not known what portion of the cost of mobilizing and equipping the State troops will be paid by the Federal Government.

The bill providing for the census carries an appropriation of \$50,000 to meet the expenses of the work. It is likely that a census enumerator will be named in each voting precinct of the State who shall serve without pay. When all reports are compiled a card index system will be installed by the State.

The national defense situation as regards soldiers in Illinois is this: the First, Fifth and Sixth infantry have been called out. The First Illinois artillery is packed and has arranged for transportation. The First Illinois cavalry is packed and awaiting immediate notice. The Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth infantry are still organized. The militia, all but the Fifth and Sixth regiments, saw service on the border, and are prepared. The Illinois cavalry regiment is one of the few National Guard cavalry regiments having its own mounts. It reports to this bureau it is very near full. The artillery regiment is reported to be in first-class shape. The Eighth regiment is made up of Negroes.

The first Illinois forces to leave the state are the Illinois naval militia, going Sunday night. Preparations are now being made at the Great Lakes Naval Training station on the lake shore north of Chicago, to care for 20,000 men. Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant, has leased 157 acres adjacent to the present quarters. Economy is urged on the city by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Wisconsin has responded splendidly to measures instituted for defense. Three regiments of infantry in the National Guard, which had had more than six months' training, are at full strength, as are troops A and B and Battery A. Troop C is in formation in Milwaukee, as are Batteries B in Green Bay, C at Racine, and D at Milwaukee. A machine-gun company is being formed at Port Washington, a troop at Geneva, an infantry company at Antigo, and many other units are projected.

Two thousand have enlisted in the Guard and Federal service in two months. Milwaukee has raised \$30,000 for base hospitals, and the State has enrolled 6,000 in the Red Cross. The Wisconsin Defense League is financing splendid headquarters in one of Milwaukee's finest buildings, where State and national recruiting is being done. The Woman's Service organization has 15,000 members.

South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—Two South Dakota squadrons, consisting of eight

troops of volunteer cavalry, organized under the National Defense Act of last June, are waiting to be mustered into Federal service. Troop D, at Flan-dreau, mustered in last week. The troop includes several Indian students from the Government school at Flan-dreau.

Troop E of Mitchell, will be mustered in today. Three troops are located at Sioux Falls, and one each at Canistota, Clark and Britton. The cavalry is more popular in this live stock raising State, and nearly all troops are recruiting to war strength. When called into service, the troops will mobilize at Ft. Mead, S. D., for training.

The State has a machine gun company at Ipswich, and a regiment of infantry recently returned from Mexican border, which is expecting to be called out next week. It is expected that when the actual call for men comes from Washington there will be a rush of enlistments.

South Dakota Filling Guard

MITCHELL, S. D.—South Dakota is recruiting the National Guard to full strength. This will give one regiment of Infantry and one of Cavalry ready for active service. Railroad bridges across the Missouri River are being guarded by members of the fourth regiment.

Missouri's Armed Strength

Two Regiments on Guard Duty and Naval Militia Mobilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Missouri's armed strength consists of four regiments of infantry, a battalion of field artillery, one troop of cavalry, two companies signal corps and one ambulance company. Two of these regiments, the first of St. Louis and the third of Kansas City, each at about 60 per cent war strength, have been called out and are now doing guard duty at various places in Missouri and Kansas.

Three hundred men composing the naval militia in Kansas City and St. Louis left Sunday morning for a designated mobilization point under Federal call. Organization of home guards to take the place of the National Guard when it is called out of the State is under way.

QUICK ACTION ON WAR BOND BILL EXPECTED

House May Get Measure Thursday—Opposition Is Seen to Conscription—Belief Expressed That It Is Not Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indications that the \$5,000,000 bond issue war measure will be presented to the House of Representatives by the Ways and Means Committee during the week, probably Thursday, were evident at the Capitol Monday. Members of the committee, evidently desiring to speed up the war program, were confident that both a \$3,000,000,000 issue for a loan to the Allies and a \$2,000,000,000 issue for conducting the war in the United States, would be taken up in committee Wednesday, or earlier. A definite decision to this effect was said to have been the result of a conference between Secretary McAdoo and Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Three committees were in session Tuesday: The Ways and Means Committee, discussing the bond issues for the war; the Judiciary, discussing the espionage bill; the Military Affairs on the universal service and army measure.

After a brief session the House adjourned until noon on Wednesday.

SEED PURCHASE FOR FARM USE URGED IN HOUSE

Declaration of Emergency Introduced With Request That Portion of War Appropriation Be Applied to Crop Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Demanding that the Interstate Commerce Commission be instructed to compel railroads to release cars now being held for munitions of war, so that seed and farm supplies might be transported to the farmers of the United States, Representative Cox of Indiana today introduced in the House a declaration of war emergency.

He asked that part of the large appropriations for war purposes be devoted to the purchase of seeds and fertilizers and that all such shipments be marked "rush" and given the right of way over all other traffic.

"The time will never come when this Nation will lack either men to fight her battles or munitions of war," the representative said, "but these alone can not mean victory. The soldiers must be fed and, in the face of a serious food crisis, we do not know where the food is coming from. We are confronted with a serious shortage of food supply that demands of this Congress some action for its conservation."

"What will the gentleman say?" interrupted Representative Randall, "about the 600,000 bushels of grain used each year in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors?"

"If I had my way I would stop the manufacture of every brewery and every distillery this moment," shouted the Indiana Representative. There was much applause.

Representative Howard declared that it will be absolutely essential in order to conserve the food supply of the United States to exempt young men of the farms from military service and to take them from the cities only.

He was followed by Representative Ferris, who asserted that there is enough land lying idle in the nation to feed the entire world. He urged a program of publicity which will compel farmers to sow idle tracts with food products, using June corn, kafir corn, maize and similar hardy grains in arid and droughty lands.

The debate on the food situation was incidental to a meeting of the House as committee of the whole to discuss an expense measure. Before the House went into committee Representative Mann of Illinois nominated the permanent Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means.

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PACKER ARMOUR ADVISES STRICT FOOD MEASURES

Shortage, He Says, Is World Wide—Government Control of All Provisions Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CHICAGO, ILL.—Government control of all provisions, including a Federal guarantee to the farmers of \$1.50 a bushel for wheat; increased crops, meatless days. Government supervision of fertilizer prices to bring greater yields, strict economy in all households and cultivation of every available acre, were advocated today by J. Ogden Armour, the packer.

"The food shortage," he said, "is world wide. The European production is cut in half. Argentina has suffered loss. The question of food supply is the most pressing and important before us. We have entered the war. Our first duty is to see that both our own people and our allies have food. Government control will bring objections from firms whose profits will be cut, but the individual must suffer to benefit the mass."

"Food managers can easily double their output. The people of the United States are not awake to the seriousness of the situation they are facing. We must rouse ourselves from the lethargy into which we have fallen."

Mr. Armour declared that the man who raises more food to supply "our people, our armies and our allies" is just as patriotic as the man who enlists.

Every acre of Mr. Armour's big estate at Lake Forest, he said, would be immediately devoted to raising foodstuffs or used as grazing lands for cattle and sheep.

PACIFIC COAST JAPANESE LOYAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Japanese of the Pacific Coast have expressed their loyalty to the United States in the present crisis and made known a desire to serve the country.

The Japanese of San Francisco have issued a proclamation commanding the President and the Government for what they describe as a true stand for humanity in the world's crisis and asking the privilege of serving the country under whose laws they receive protection, in any way that such service may be given.

A mass meeting of Japanese was held in San Francisco for the purpose of determining in what way they might

best serve the United States, the result being a decision to cooperate in Red Cross work for the present, this to be followed by actual service, should that be desired. The Japanese of Seattle have pledged loyalty to the Government and offered to serve in the military arm.

WAR EMERGENCY MAY SUSPEND LIQUOR TRAFFIC

(Continued from page one)

are sober people now, and see things in a new light.

"The importance of prohibition in wartime was emphasized by the German Kaiser, who, in an address to the Murwik naval cadets, declared the Nation which takes the smallest quantity of alcohol will win."

Representative Randall observes that any emergency prohibition legislation can be put through Congress by a majority vote, and the Sixty-fourth Congress proved that this number of prohibition votes can easily be mustered. He admitted, also, that the enforcement of complete prohibition in the country, during war, will undoubtedly have a big effect upon the passage subsequently of the proposed national prohibition amendment, which must be ratified by three-fourths of the States, as well as receive a two-thirds vote in Congress.

Mr. Randall explained, however, that the prohibitionists had no disposition to take advantage of the war to carry forward their propaganda.

Ontario Temperance Act

New Powers Given License Board of Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, ONT.—Final amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act have been introduced in the Legislature giving the Ontario License Commission power to declare a moratorium on agreements of sale in respect to hotel or distillery properties and to regulate all kinds of soliciting for liquor within the province, including newspaper advertising, the provision not applying to inter-provincial transactions. The board is also given power to bar actions to enforce agreements entered into prior to the 27th of April, 1916, when the Ontario Temperance Act was passed, in respect to any premises occupied by any licensed hotel, brewery or distillery doing business within the province, or relating to bonds, stocks, or other securities in such premises.

If upon investigation the board desires to restrict or limit any such action, it is free to do so, but the clause clearly states that this moratorium does not apply to interest, rent or taxes, and that where there is default in such cases the mortgagee or vendor may proceed to collect as if the act had not been passed.

Another important change in the act provided that by-laws may be passed by cities, towns, villages and townships granting to the keepers of licensed standard hotels the exclusive right to sell temperance beers on condition that they have the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

California Dry Measure

Anti Saloon Bill in Defeat Points Toward Total Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The indications are that the antislipon bill known as the Rominger bill, which has passed the California Senate and which is now before the Assembly, will be defeated in that body. This bill is supported by the temperance and prohibition forces and part of the wine industry, and is opposed by the saloon and brewery industries and part of the wine interests of the State and has attracted the active opposition of saloon interests of the country generally.

It provides for the absolute abolition of the saloon and all distilled liquors, permitting the manufacture of dry wines containing not more than 14 per cent alcohol and sweet wines containing not more than 20 per cent alcohol. It permits public drinking only with bona fide meals and provides that drink may be obtained only in two ways: first, from the manufacturer in not less than two gallon quantities and shipped direct to residence of buyers, and second, from a so-called bottled house, where being one such house for every 2000 inhabitants.

The bill has for weeks been supported by an elaborate newspaper campaign. It is supported by the temperance forces and the Anti-Saloon League and by many prohibitionist who believe that passing it would hasten rather than retard total prohibition.

The bill was amended in the assembly by a vote in favor indicating that it cannot pass. It is the universal belief of its sponsors that its defeat will make total prohibition in the State in 1918 inevitable.

In the meantime, the bill will be voted on in the Senate.

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PLANTING DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS SET FOR APRIL 19

Committee on Public Safety Urges Every Citizen of the State to Use Part of His Time in Some Agricultural Pursuit

"Patriotic planting day" has been set for April 19 by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Every citizen of the State is urged to use a part of his time on the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord in some agricultural pursuit. The provision of food not only for the summer, but for preservation for the coming winter is urged as a patriotic duty.

An appeal has been made to all manufacturers of any size in the State to take an agricultural census of their employees and find out which ones have had experience in growing food products and how much they have had. The manufacturers are urged to take up vacant land in their vicinity and set it turned over to their employees with fertilizer and seed at cost. One other thing manufacturers are asked to do in this campaign against any possible food shortage is to let their employees have sufficient time off during the critical periods in the life of the crops so that the best possible harvest may be obtained.

Dealers in fertilizer, seed and other things needed in gardening are being asked to sell these supplies at cost or at a small margin of profit. The home garden movement for school children is being encouraged everywhere, and particular attention is also being paid to home gardens for adults. Free literature on various phases of family gardening may be obtained by writing to Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

City dwellers are asked to lay out garden plots in their back yards and on their front lawns, too. The committee asks especially that gardens be planted not with flowers but with staple products such as corn, beans, cabbages, turnips, etc.

The American Woolen Company is one of the first large concerns in Massachusetts to act on the recommendations of the Committee on Public Safety. A conference of 90 superintendents from mills of this company at Lawrence, Andover and Methuen has been called for tomorrow morning at the executive office of William M. Wood. This conference will consider ways and means of putting the proposals into effect as far as the American Woolen Company is concerned.

Battery C in Service

Company of 131 Men Formed Since Last Week Friday

Men of Battery C, First Field Artillery, M. N. G., will be in the first 100,000 United States troops to see service in France, according to Col. John H. Sherburne. The battery was mustered into service Monday night and is the first volunteer organization to be mustered in the National Guard since war was declared. The company, which contains 121 men, was formed in three days beginning with last Friday and is to take the place of Battery C of Lawrence, which is being transformed into a heavy artillery battery.

Teachers and secretaries at the Boston Y. M. C. A. organized a military company yesterday following a pre-paredness talk by Capt. Constantine Cordier, U. S. A. Retired members of the Boston Fire Department, former call men and a few volunteers formed a firemen's reserve yesterday to serve without pay in case of necessity and to release the younger men in the department for service in the Army or Navy.

April 19 will be "recruiting day" in Boston, so Mayor Curley has decided, although James J. Storrow, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, requested him to let the committee handle all plans for a special day to boom recruiting. One of the features of the Mayor's program will be a duplication of the famous ride of Paul Revere.

The Winthrop Committee on Public Safety has arranged for a patriotic mass meeting in the Winthrop Theater at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The speakers will be John A. Kelher, Maj. Thomas Q. Ashbourne, U. S. A., of Ft. Banks, and Chief Machinist Adolph A. Gathemann, U. S. N. Music will be provided by the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G. band.

The formation of a company of Home Guards will be advocated at a mass meeting at Minto Hall, Forest Hills at 8 o'clock this evening. The Special Aid Society for American Preparedness has arranged for three Thursday morning lectures by Miss Jane Patten on gardening. The first lecture will be at 601 Boylston Street at 11 o'clock Thursday on "Our Soil and How to Use It." The other two subjects are to be "How Shall We Plant Our Garden" and "How to Care for Our Crop."

Recruiting Campaign

All Branches to Benefit Under New Plan to Be Inaugurated

A general recruiting campaign for the benefit of all branches of the United States service is being planned by the officers in charge of the several recruiting stations in Boston. Hitherto each recruiting station has been working merely for its own branch of the service, but arrangements are now being completed, so that an applicant will be steered to the branch of the service for which he seems best fitted. The flag was presented by John E. Gilman, past grand commander of the G. A. R., to the B. Y. M. C. U. gymnasium last evening at the beginning of the 8 o'clock gymnasium class. While the flag was being unfurled, the gymnasium class sang, "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by a cornetist. Mrs. E. R. Berry gave a short talk on flag etiquette, and at its conclusion, the class in the pledge of allegiance, led the flag. The flag was donated by

members of the Greater Boston Association of Patriotic Instructors. Each boy present was given a small American flag.

Harvard Preparations

Faculty at Meeting Expected to Decide Several Questions

The Harvard faculty meeting this afternoon is expected to decide questions of importance to the undergraduates now in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The matter of increasing the number of men in the corps by 500 will be taken up, as will that of giving special final examinations to the men. There has been some talk of having the men who are drilling devote 8 or 10 hours a day to military work, in which case they would have to give up their college work entirely. The training corps has received word that 1000 new Springfield rifles are on the way to replace the old Krags Jorgensens which have been in use.

The Harvard Union for American Neutrality went out of existence automatically when President Wilson signed the war declaration, according to a statement made by Hallowell Davis, secretary of the union. The union, an undergraduate pacifist organization, had been in existence about two months.

High taxes would force the civilian population of the United States to put themselves in a state of preparedness, according to a statement by Prof. T. N. Carver in this morning's issue of the Harvard Crimson. Professor Carver concludes as follows:

"If the taxes are high enough, women will be compelled to do their own housework and discharge their servants, men will be compelled to close their golf courses and stop going to ball games, we shall all be compelled to buy cheaper and more nutritious food and to wear our old clothes longer. But we ought to do all these things and a multitude of others anyway."

The probable extent of intensive military training in case it is adopted at Harvard is outlined by Capt. James A. Shannon, U. S. A., newly assigned to the R. O. T. C., as follows:

"No complete and final arrangements have yet been given out by the War Department in regard to the appointment, on a large scale, of officers in the reserve corps," he said. "It is probable, however, that a plan somewhat similar to that in vogue in England may be adopted. There all aspirants for commissions are given, for a period of three months, the same drill that is given to the enlisted recruits, and then those who show that they will make good officers, are sent to a cadet school for six or seven months of intensive training. Men who have completed the course in these cadet schools are put in command of reserve troops in England for a short period before they are sent to the front."

Capt. Cordier at Y. M. C. A.

Recruiting this morning was good at all three stations, with men waiting in line to be examined as to their fitness to enlist. Standards at the Army recruiting station were changed this morning following instructions in a telegram from Washington. The age limit for recruits has been raised from 35 to 40, and an applicant is no longer required to be able to write the English language. If he can say, "I want to join the Army," that is enough.

The Navy as the first line of defense is being offered a great deal of outside aid. Today a letter was received from Mayor Charles M. Blodgett of Malden offering in the name of that city, to do anything possible to aid recruiting. Advertising space on the dash boards of trolley cars and in subway and elevated stations has been offered by the Boston Elevated Railroad Company.

Free space on bill boards in Greater Boston, with no charge for putting up the sheets, was offered today by a bill posting firm that controls most of that work done in Boston and vicinity.

Plans for a patriotic mass meeting in Post Office Square at noon Thursday, was announced at the Marine Corps headquarters. Delegations of employees of the Elevated and the telephone company are to be present at the rally, and there will be a list of speakers not yet fully determined upon. Music will be furnished by the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G. Band, which will parade from the meeting to the Marine Corps recruiting station in Scollay Square after the speaking.

Plans for using Boy Scouts in the campaign for recruits are being considered by Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and chairman of the subcommittee on recruiting. Chairman Bowles was in conference this morning at the City Hall with officers from United States recruiting stations in Boston, Mayor Curley, William F. Kenney, president of the Board of Public Library trustees, and Prescott Bigelow of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. Chairman Bowles will from now on devote the energies of his committee to recruiting for the United States instead of for the State militia.

"Recruiting for the regular service," he said this morning, "seems to be lost sight of, although 40,000 men are needed for the Navy, from 12,000 to 15,000 for the Marine Corps and an unlimited number for the Army." Ward rooms and other city property, public library branches and many vacant stores were offered for recruiting purposes as the result of the conference this morning.

Capt. Cordier at Y. M. C. A.

Avoidance of All Hysteria in Connection With War Urged

The avoidance of hysteria in connection with the war was counseled by Capt. Constance Cordier, commanding of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard, speaking yesterday to instructors and secretaries of the Boston Y. M. C. A. "It is the duty of you men," he said, "to help prevent the disorganization of every day life."

"While I should be the last one to discourage enlistment, I don't think that it is yet necessary for you to close your desks and rush to recruiting offices. This is not time for our social and industrial structure to be torn down. We should try to have everything run along in the ordinary channels, and, above all, we should try to avoid hysteria. I advise you all to wait until the Government calls for your services before you go forward to enlist. War is a very exacting science. We shall need well-trained soldiers and a well-trained Navy to win the war. By waiting we shall come out better in the end."

OLD SOUTH CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Old South Chapter, D. A. R., met in Chapman Hall, Tremont Temple yesterday and took steps to form a Red Cross group. Capt. Charles E. Mains told of "Experiences on the Mexican Border." Miss Emma Potter of the Red Cross Society gave an account of what the Red Cross is doing.

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP

Filene's

One of the new
taffeta suits for
women, embroidered
with tinsel, \$35

Taffeta, embroidered.

Tricotine, gabardine, Poiret twill and men's wear serge, with plenty of navy blue and plenty of tan. (People called it a tan Easter.)

Sport suits of wool jersey, burlap, homespun and melange.

"Chalk-checked" gabardine, stripes, invisible checks, blue and white shepherd checks.

Large women's serge and gabardine suits. Sizes to 52. \$35.

Filene's—small orders filled—fifth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

MEN OF SEIZED SHIPS ARE TAKEN TO DEER ISLAND

Officers and More Than Half the Crews of German and Austrian Vessels Transported by City Boston Steamer Monitor

All the officers and more than half of the crews of the German and Austrian ships which have been seized in Boston harbor by the United States Government were transferred to Deer Island today on the city of Boston steamer Monitor. The remainder of the 250 detained men are expected to be transferred from the immigration station at Long Wharf to Deer Island some time this afternoon. All the baggage of the men was taken on the first trip of the city steamer.

As soon as the steamer reached the wharf 30 of the detained sailors were detailed to transfer all the baggage from the immigration station to the boat, and as soon as this was accomplished the 87 officers of the six German ships went on board under guard, and they were followed by 73 sailors, thus leaving an even 100 detained men at the immigration station for the second trip.

On its first trip the Monitor was guarded by 15 members of the Massachusetts National Guard and five immigration guards under the command of Jeremiah J. Hurley, deputy immigration commissioner in Boston. The 100 men left at the immigration station were under guard of 13 guardsmen and nine extra orderlies detailed to the station for special duty to-day. The 13 guardsmen will accompany the second consignment of the sailors and the 28 guardsmen will remain on duty at Deer Island until further notice. The guardsmen, together with the regular city guards on duty at the island and the special guards located at various points in the harbor, will provide adequate guard for the interned sailors, it is said.

One immigration inspector will be detailed to regular duty at Deer Island where he will have charge of the detained men until further notice. The German and Austrian officers and sailors will be quartered in the women's prison where they will be provided with food by the city of Boston at the rate of 50 cents each per day. The feeding of the men will be under the direct supervision of David Shaw, penal institutions commissioner of Boston, but the United States Government will pay for the food supplies and provide the special guards.

While the men have been detained at the immigration station, the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies, owners of the seized German vessels, have been sending extra food supplies to the men. If suitable arrangements can be made with Commissioner Shaw, representatives of the companies stated today that food supplies, in addition to that provided by the Government, will be sent to the men in the nature of delicacies.

William H. Nitz, one of the immigration inspectors and a German-American, has practically been supervising the custody of the detained men at the immigration station since Friday. Before the officers left the station this morning, they told Inspector Nitz that they were very grateful for the treatment which they had received at the station, and as a token of their appreciation Eppi Smidt, a fireman on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie presented the inspector with a small statuette surmounted by a clock.

The officers and sailors who left on the first trip were prepared for a possible food shortage at Deer Island. Many of the men carried a number of large loaves of bread in their arms. Capt. Charles A. Polack of the Cecilie had an umbrella in one hand and a large ham in the other. Capt. F. Sembill of the Wittekind had a large hat box full of eggs, the last which his flock of hens laid on board the Wittekind before the captain and crew were removed. Another of the officers took with him a hand-carved doll.

house which he had made for his children in Germany during idle hours while on board his vessel in Boston Harbor in the last two and a half years.

Gov. Milliken Comes

Maine Chief Executive Visits Navy Yard and State Pier

Gov. Charles D. Milliken of Maine paid a visit of nearly an hour at the Navy Yard this noon and conferred with Navy officials in regard to Maine's contribution to the defense of the first naval district. A battery salute of 17 guns from the old frigate Constitution was accorded the Governor when he arrived.

Maine, according to Governor Milliken, has appropriated \$1,000,000 for defense and with part of that money is planning to buy 15 submarine chasers, three for each of five sub-districts that have been established with headquarters at Portland, Eastport, Bar Harbor, Machias and Rockland.

From the Navy Yard where the Governor conferred with Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the yard and of the first naval district, and Capt. A. H. Robertson, executive officer for the yard and district, he went to Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, where several divisions of naval militiamen from Maine are quartered.

After inspecting the divisions Governor Milliken made them a short speech. Harry K. White of the naval league, and Robert W. Emmons 2d, chairman of the subcommittee on naval forces of the Massachusetts committee on public safety, accompanied Governor Milliken on his visit to the Navy Yard and to Commonwealth Pier.

Another flag raising was held in City Hall today when a large silk, gold-fringed United States banner was unfurled in the Building Department, with G. A. R. veterans in attendance, and about 500 persons cheering, and singing national songs. Patrick O'Hearn, Building Commissioner, started the exercises, and Mayor Curley made the principal address. Miss Dorothy Dooling of Somerville gave bugle calls and accompanied the songs with a cornet.

President Alfredo Gonzales, was deposed.

The offer of Costa Rica is understood to take the position that the present Government of that republic came into existence partly in protest to German influences in the former administration. The ports of the country and other resources available are understood to be pledged to help the United States in a contest in which the Costa Rican Administration considers this Government to be fighting for the cause of democracy.

Report That Brazil Breaks Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unconfirmed reports are current that Brazil has broken with Germany. At the Brazilian Embassy it was said at 1:30 o'clock that no word had been received from Rio Janeiro.

Flag Raising at City Hall

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PORT COLLECTOR GOES TO WASHINGTON

Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port of Boston, left for Washington last night at the request of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, who asked for an immediate conference. He left orders that all vessels wishing to leave Boston Harbor must communicate with the patrol boats and establish their identity before permission will be given.

Costa Rica Offers Aid

Unrecognized Government Will Cooperate With United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new Government of Costa Rica, at the head of which is Gen. Federico Tinoco, former minister of war, has sent a communication to the State Department offering to cooperate with the United States in any possible way in its war against Germany.

The Tinoco Government has not been recognized by the United States and it is possible that the offer will be interpreted here as merely a bid for recognition of the new Government, which came into power through the "peaceful revolution" when the for-

mer President, Alfredo Gonzales, was deposed.

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MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Just informed me that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary are broken and has handed me passports for myself and members of the Embassy. He states that we may leave the monarchy at your convenience, and that every possible courtesy will be extended.

Am telephoning consuls to arrange their affairs and proceed to Vienna, with a view to leaving for Switzerland, if possible, at the end of week.

"Following is translation of text of note handed me by Minister: Imperial and Royal Ministry of the Imperial and Royal House of Foreign Affairs, Vienna, April 8.—Since the United States of America have declared a state of war exists between it and the Imperial German Government, Austria-Hungary, as ally of the German Empire, has decided to break off diplomatic relations with the United States and the Imperial and Royal Embassy in Washington has been instructed to inform the Department of State to that effect.

"While regretting under these circumstances to state a termination of the personal relations which he has had the honor to hold with Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, the undersigned does not fail to place at the former's disposal herewith the passports for departure from Austria-Hungary of himself and the other members of the Embassy.

"At the same time, the undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the Charge d'Affaires the expression of his most perfect consideration.

DECLARATION OF WAR MAY COME FROM AUSTRIA

(Continued from page one)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

tion, without which the Hindenburg Line to the southwards lacks stability and without it cannot pivot backwards at its own time and convenience to prepared positions in the rear. Moreover it is a rampart in front of the great French industrial region from which the Germans have drawn so much of their strength in materials of war, and this rampart had developed the enormous strength which might have been expected seeing that Germany's skilled engineers had the whole of 1916 to work upon them in relative peace. The fighting is, however, not confined to the Vimy region where there have been no retirements or advances as in other sectors and where the British jumped off from a prepared position.

Along the whole 50 miles of front from Lens to St. Quentin great fighting is in progress and important successes appear to have been achieved even in the region west of Bapaume, where success for the British would depend on the success in moving up heavy pieces in pursuit of the retiring Germans. Thus the British appear to have carried out with great success, and the German line here also has been compelled to give.

Further south, at St. Quentin, important progress westwards has been made. According to all accounts nothing in the present war has equalled the intensity of the bombardment to which the German line was subjected immediately preceding the launching of the offensive at 5:30 a.m. yesterday morning. One observer says the heavy guns fired with such rapidity, one after another, that it resembled the roar of some super-machine gun. In a few minutes the whole German line appeared to be in flames, while the explosion of mines all along the line sent mountains of earth and flame and cloud high into the sky.

This followed on days of heavy firing and in a few minutes the German line everywhere was sending up its rockets, signals of distress, and calls for help. Then came the British attack, and the Germans had to meet the onslaught of British, Australians and Canadians with rain and wind blowing in their faces.

The extent of the British success may be gauged by noting that up to 2 p.m. 5810 prisoners, including 119 officers, had been passed to the rear, and many more remained to be counted, and comparing these figures with the corresponding result at the opening of the Somme battle when, by evening of the first day, Sir Douglas Haig claimed only 2000 prisoners and four days passed before the total reached 5000.

Geographically considered the British success has pushed the line forward until it runs from Souchez to Henin-sur-Cojeul, five miles southeast of Arras and includes the Vimy Ridge. As to the part played by aeroplanes and tanks, the former were constantly busy but worked under the great handicap of driving rain, while the latter had a large share in important successes, such as the capture of the famous railway triangle where the lines branch to Douai and Lens and of the immense network of trenches and forts to the north known as the "Harp."

Further Developments

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The repulse of all German counterattacks in the severe fighting on the Vimy Ridge was reported by Sir Douglas Haig today.

"There was severe fighting during the night at the northern end of Vimy Ridge," he said. "The enemy was ejected and a counterattack by them failed. The eastern slope was cleared and counterattacks repulsed. In the neighborhood of St. Quentin, the enemy was driven from the high ground between Le Verguer and Hargicourt."

"We seized the village of Fampoux and also the neighborhood defenses to the north and south of the Scarpe. After an intense bombardment the enemy at night attacked on a narrow front southeast of Ypres and succeeded in reaching our support line. They were immediately ejected, leaving several men on the field."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The official communication issued by the War Office at Berlin yesterday says that heavy fighting took place throughout the day on both sides of Arras, the British having forced their way into parts of our positions.

The report adds that there was strong artillery firing on the Aisne and Champagne fronts.

In the region between the roads from Albert to Cambrai and Peronne minor engagements developed, taking the course intended by the Germans. No important change on the eastern front is reported.

Heavy snow storms occurred in the Carpathians.

On the Macedonian front there was lively artillery fighting south and west of Lake Doiran.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official British report issued this morning is as follows: During the night there was severe fighting at the northern end of Vimy Ridge, where the Germans had retained a footing. They were ejected and an attempted counterattack failed. The eastern slope of the ridge has been "cleared and counterattacked repulsed."

British troops advanced and seized Fampoux and neighboring points north and south of the River Scarpe. Over 40 guns and 3000 prisoners were taken yesterday.

Near St. Quentin, the Germans have been driven from the high ground between Le Verguer and Hargicourt. Fighting continues throughout the whole battle front.

After an intense bombardment the Germans made a strong attack last night on a narrow front southeast of Ypres and succeeded in reaching the British support lines, but were immediately ejected from the British trenches.

The text of last night's statement reads:

The operations continue to be carried out successfully in accordance with the plan. Our troops have everywhere stormed German defences from Henin-sur-Cojeul to the southern outskirts of Givenchy-en-Gohelle, to a depth of from two to three miles, and our advance continues.

The German forward defences on this front, including Vimy ridge, which was carried by the Canadian troops, were captured early in the morning. These defences comprise a network of trenches and fortified localities—Neuve-Vitasse, Telegraph Hill, Tilloy-lez-Mofflaines, Observation Ridge, St. Laurent, Blangy, le Tilleul and La Folie Farm.

Subsequently our troops moved forward and captured the German rearward defences, including, in addition to other powerful trench systems, the fortified localities of Feuchy, Chapelle de Feuchy, Hyerbadre Redoubt, Athies and Théâtre.

Up to 2 p.m. 5816 prisoners, including 119 officers, passed through the stations, and many more remain to be counted. Of these a large number belong to the Bavarian divisions, who have suffered heavy casualties in today's fighting.

The captured war material includes guns and a number of trench mortars and machine guns, which have not yet been counted.

In the direction of Cambrai further progress has been made in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood. We have captured the village of Demicourt.

In the direction of St. Quentin we captured the villages of Pontre and Le Verguer.

The aerial activity of the past few days has continued with great energy. Several successful bombing raids were carried out by us, our machines cooperating with our artillery with excellent results. Two hostile machines were destroyed, and 15 others were driven down and probably crushed. Two German kite balloons were brought down in flames. Ten of our airplanes are missing.

Monday—British forces attacked in force on a wide front from south of Arras to south of Lens today, "making satisfactory progress," according to a report of Sir Douglas Haig today. "Everywhere we penetrated the German lines," the British commander-in-chief declared.

"In the direction of Cambrai we stormed Hermies and Boursies and penetrated into Havrincourt Wood. In the direction of St. Quentin we captured Fresnoy le Petit, and are advancing on a line southeast of Le Verguer."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

From the Somme to the Aisne our artillery energetically bombarded the German positions. The Germans countered, particularly north of the Aisne and on the town of Rheims, which suffered an intense bombardment, several civilians being killed.

In the Parroy forest our grenade throwers repulsed an enemy attempt against one of our advanced posts.

Eastern theater: Cannonading took place in the region of Tarsia Stena and between the lakes, and there was rifle and machine gun firing in the Italian sector. A German airplane was brought down south of Dolfin, two officers and one mechanician being made prisoner.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—Occupation of Kyzylrabat by Russian forces was announced in an official statement from the Russian war office today.

"In the direction of Pendjilivin, having dislodged the Turks from their positions in the region of Nirban we are continuing our offensive in the direction of Khanikin," the statement continued.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The official Italian statement reads:

Yesterday Italian artillery was active in the Gliducaria and Adige valleys where military works were damaged and set on fire.

FULL STRENGTH IS URGED FOR GUARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department today instructed that all present National Guard units be recruited up to the war strength of 100 men per company but that no additional units be organized. This rule will remain effective until Congress acts upon the new army bill.

The purpose of the order was to concentrate on existing National Guard organizations, bringing them up to full strength and prevent organization of divisions outside the regular establishment.

TURKS CONTINUE TO RETIRE

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Continued retirement of the Turkish troops in Mesopotamia was announced in a statement from General Maude today.

The Turks are retiring in the direction of Kitri, apparently contemplating a convergence and a conjunction with their troops on the left bank of the Tigris against our forces between Shatt-el-Ahad and the Diala. The report said.

We took possession on Sunday of the left bank of Shatt-el-Ahad.

PLOT RUMORS ARE NUMEROUS IN CHICAGO

Federal Agents Guard Secrets Closely—Reported Arrest of Fourteen Men in an Alleged Railroad Conspiracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rumors of spy plots buzzed in Chicago Monday, but the Government held the lid so tightly clamped on publicity that extremely little authentic information got out.

The German forward defences on this front, including Vimy ridge, which was carried by the Canadian troops, were captured early in the morning. These defences comprise a network of trenches and fortified localities—Neuve-Vitasse, Telegraph Hill, Tilloy-lez-Mofflaines, Observation Ridge, St. Laurent, Blangy, le Tilleul and La Folie Farm.

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ganyika and Victoria Nyanza, and is perhaps 200 miles from the first place, "the Gate of Peace." He writes that the enemy has held every good position between Kandas Ilangi and here (Kilossa), and they have fought harder the farther we have driven them back. Since I wrote you last the regiment was we were present at Kilossa, but were in reserve.

The hills above Kilossa were so precipitous that action by mounted troops was impossible. "The enemy's long Tom easily outran our field guns, being a ship's 41 from the Königsburg." Tchangs and Kedets were "days out" for the — (his regiment). At Tchangs there were, from the writer's description, two ridges, duplicate keys to the position, i.e., the possession of either would render the position untenable by the enemy, or enable the British to attack with good hope of success.

The position covered the water, which the British badly wanted. Colonel —'s regiment was used as a flank guard to the infantry and carried the right of the two ridges and held it against counterattack, made at 2 a.m., after which the enemy retired from all his positions. At Kedets the enemy were in great strength and again held the water, which, as at Tchangs, the British badly wanted. In this fight the — were in front and were at a standstill, owing to the infantry attack, which apparently was coming up behind them or in prolongation of them, being driven back. However, a party of 40 troopers under Captain — was sent to work round through what "most men would have called impenetrable bush; not so," he got right round behind the enemy and tackled him in rear and kept it up until 11:30 p.m.

Lieutenant —, whom I sent with —'s troop and the machine gun section to support —, also did extraordinarily well. . . . In the dark, the enemy did not know what on earth was behind him, and though reinforcements arrived for them, they retreated.

The letter is continued on Sept. 10 and the writer describes some very stiff "trekking" and the hottest engagement they had been in, in which the enemy was "at least eight times our strength, though probably not all engaged, and they had 12 machine guns in their firing line. We got into touch with them at 8:30 a.m. and at 5 p.m. we ceased fire as the enemy then drew out of the fight. It was a very hot day in both senses and as we were fighting in buffalo grass 10 feet high you could not see a distance of a foot in front of you."

Colonel — then describes coming into camp and finding no water, the men having to go back literally miles for it, but all turning up to march out at daybreak. In the previous 10 days they had been trekking over most precipitous mountains, dragging their horses after them. Boots were in a bad way and when a horse became a casualty (only too often) the flaps of the saddle were cut off and carried to mend boots. He hoped now Dar-es-Salaam was in British hands to get a recoufet, anyway of boots, shirts and rations. He mentions many officers and men having had to be left behind at various places and having to catch up and rejoin as best they could when recovered. He expressed the opinion that the show could not last much longer "as there are very few places the Germans can retire to."

Mrs. Estelle Shumway said that on the way into town this morning she could have had a seat in the first car, but preferred to stand up in the second car because she and others could not stand the smell of the car, which on its trip to Forest Hills had been used as a smoker.

"The cars can't be cleaned properly in 10 minutes," declared the Rev. Mr. Magee, "and only three minutes is allowed for cleaning them. During rush hours we only attempt to clean them for the cars pile up on the tracks in the terminal yard and the cluttering of the terminal greatly

SMOKING CARS PROTESTED BY ELEVATED MEN

Officials at Hearing Against Use on L and Subway Trains Join With Citizens in Advocating Their Abolition

Without opposition residents of West Roxbury, officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and many public-spirited citizens, appeared at a hearing before the Public Service Commission today advocating the abolition of smoking cars on the L and subway trains. They centered their attack on the fact that they are a detriment to public health and are unclean and without proper ventilation, but the major portion of the complaint, wholly unexpected, coming from the Elevated officials themselves was that the service was impeded.

"Because we have to clean and ventilate smoking cars on the stub-end tracks at the Forest Hills Terminal," said H. B. Potter, representing the president of the Elevated road, "we attempt to make the cars fit for occupation in three minutes, when it can't even be done properly in 10 minutes. Slow service is the result. If the smoking cars are abolished the service will be improved."

W. P. Sands of West Roxbury, a real estate man; Joseph B. Egan, headmaster of the Washington school; Mrs. Estelle Shumway, Mrs. Joseph Egan, Rev. J. Ralph Magee of the West Roxbury Citizens Association, Representative Leo S. Hamburger of Dorchester, Prof. L. E. Moore, railway expert, and Herbert A. Pasho, superintendent of the Elevated division of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, all appeared in favor of discontinuing the smoking cars through the Cambridge and Washington tunnels and on the elevated structures.

Mr. Potter, for the Elevated road, said that smoking cars were first installed on the service in 1901, when it was the practice of the road to run three-car trains. "It was all right then," he said, "for we only ran from Sullivan Square to Dudley Street and stops at both ends enabled us to have the smoking cars in one position all the time. Since the extension has been made to Forest Hills it has been necessary to use the smoking car one way for regular passenger traffic and the other way as a smoking car."

That kind of service has been in vogue for seven years, and during that time there has been many just complaints against it.

"When the trains are run into the stub-end tracks at Forest Hills now," he said, "the cleaners enter the smoking cars, sprinkle sawdust and a disinfectant on the floors and sweep out the cars, keeping all the windows open meanwhile. The work is done very quickly, only three minutes being allowed for the work. On return trips that car is used by general passengers, and despite our efforts to remove the smell of smoke and other objectionable features the car is not fit for service."

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"The cars can't be cleaned properly in

CROP EXPERTS MEET TO AID GOVERNMENT

St. Louis Conference Held to Recommend Action by Congress on Prices and Conservation—Farm Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—More than 75 agricultural experts from all parts of the United States, headed by Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, failed to reach any definite decision as to what resolutions should be presented to Congress, relative to having laws passed fixing a minimum price on all foodstuffs and a minimum wage for farm labor. The experts held an all-day session at the Jefferson Hotel. The reports of the various committees will be presented to the main conference body today.

The conference is made up of agricultural experts, deans of colleges and presidents of universities from all parts of the country, excepting New England and the Pacific Coast, and was called in St. Louis after Secretary Houston had received thousands of demands for information as to what the United States will do about the shortage of food in the present crisis.

The four committees that are working out forms of resolutions to be presented before the other members of the conference are: committee on distribution, on production and labor, on economy, and on organization. The agriculture experts agree that it will fall to the lot of the United States to feed France and England.

Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in an interview said that the shortage of the winter wheat crop need not cause the nation any alarm. He said that the farmers in the areas which suffered could plant corn and other cereals to make up the loss and that the planting of spring wheat should be increased about 20 per cent over normal times. President Waters said that young men rejected for Army service could "do their bit" for the nation by offering to help plant the spring wheat crop in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Washington and other wheat states in the northern belt. The shortage of labor is one of the questions the committees must deal with, it has become apparent. President Waters said that women should not be used for wheat field work and that it would not be desirable to put the nation on a "war bread" basis. Much could be done by changing the milling processes to save more of the whole wheat kernel.

Better Crop Expected

Government Forecast Not Accepted by Chicago Board Traders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The condition of the winter wheat crop is not, in his judgment, as bad as the recent Government report makes it out to be, Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Monday. Mr. Griffin said he thought it might be a moderate crop. Of course it would not be a bumper. He said that while there were all opinions among members of the board, there was a strong feeling that this view of the crop situation was correct.

"The Government naturally has far better facilities for obtaining an accurate view of the coming crop than any individual," said the president of the Chicago Board in explanation, "and I would not set myself up as an authority in opposition. But what I think has happened is this. At the time the Government report was being compiled there was a great deal being said about the serious extent of winter-kill and other damage, and I believe that when the Government agents sent in their reports they unconsciously were influenced by this expectation of a poor yield. More recent reports show that the crop is making better progress than was anticipated."

Considerable is being said these days about speculation on the board contributing to high prices. James A. Patten and several other large traders were reported a day or two ago as having withdrawn from speculative enterprise. President Griffin declared the story widely exaggerated. As regards Mr. Patten, he said he had been talking with him yesterday and that Mr. Patten told him he was not withdrawing, for a matter of fact he had not done any trading for the last three months.

The announcement of George E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain Company, probably the largest grain dealers in the country, yesterday afternoon, that his firm would not accept any new business in grain futures, indicates that speculative interest in the market will be lessened. Other firms are reported to have declined to deal in futures, and some others to have asked a very much wider margin for such trading. The rumor is spread abroad that Board members are cutting down on speculation in order to avoid complete restriction to cash grain by the Government.

"Speculation on the Board is now at minimum," declared President Griffin, continuing. "It is, you might say, a necessary evil. It acts as a balance wheel on prices. If a Government were to come into the market for 5,000,000 bushels of cash wheat it would send the price up 15 cents to 20 cents a bushel. Just running the price up against itself in buying futures a

Government can buy any great amount without sending the price up abnormally."

The day on the Board yesterday was tumultuous. Wheat prices in the last hour broke sharply, closing 10 cents and 9 cents lower than the early high on May and July, and a little over 5 cents lower than the top notch price of Saturday. The closing price was \$2.07 and \$2.08. Meantime No. 3 white corn was breaking a record by selling up to \$1.45.

Rising prices in meats and provisions appear the rule in this great center of the producing region of the Nation. At the stock yards yesterday hogs touched a brand new high figure of \$16.25 a hundred pounds, and meats at retail also went up. Local newspapers estimate that retail meats have averaged a rise of 3 cents a pound in the last week.

On South Water Street the prices of produce kept step. Sales of potatoes were made at 15 to 25 cents higher than Saturday, reaching top prices of \$3.15 a bushel. Butter and eggs advanced ½ cent to ¾ cent over last week.

IMPERIAL ASPECT OF QUESTION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Harry Johnston has contributed an interesting article to the Common Cause, entitled "The Imperial Aspect of Women's Suffrage." After a brief review of the position of the women's movement at the time of writing, in the various countries of the world, he explains that he has chosen that title "because, with the assembly in London of ministerial delegates from the Dominions, we shall be called upon to look at all great questions from an imperial point of view, since the validity, the prosperity, and contentment of the mother country are of the greatest possible importance to the daughter nations."

He utters a warning against the repetition of the practice which has prevailed on previous occasions when similar conferences of colonial statesmen have been held, by which those representatives have been personally conducted during the whole of their stay by official delegates from the departments of State and from the Cabinet. They have, he says, been sheltered, blinded and only allowed to meet those who hold the orthodox point of view, and have been discouraged from reading disturbing newspapers and reviews or from straying from the paths of orthodoxy thought and inquiry. He points out that there is still a well organized and determined opposition to the enfranchisement of women in the United Kingdom, whose chief strength lies in the great liquor interests which hold each successive Government in the hollow of their hands. There is widespread feeling amongst women now, continues the writer, which is amply justified by the results of their work, that there are very few careers indeed in which they might not figure to as much advantage as men, and there are also probably many branches of feminine industry which might be the better for an infusion of men workers.

Sir Harry Johnston fears that the State bureaucracy and the civil service, which he considers are opposed to all such progress, may baffle and silence colonial critics and not allow them to notice the many inequalities still existing in the eyes of the law between men and women.

"The war," he continues, "having brought us face to face with realities has in two years swept aside more nonsense that has been got rid of in any previous century. With woman, therefore, working on equal terms with man in nearly all the careers and professions, our continued withholding from her of any voice as to how she is to be taxed and governed, and what is to be the fate of the country in which she plays at least an equal part with man, is becoming more and more offensively illogical."

British women, the writer continues, had had enough common sense to appreciate the fact that while this unprecedented struggle was going on the national energies must not be unfeebled by any wrangling as to matters not immediately vital to the war, but when peace brought the leisure to think of the Government and the interrelations of the Empire, then if women were not treated officially on terms of equality with men in the mother country of the Empire, there would indeed be excuse for an uprising.

"I can understand," concludes the article, "the present need for governing this or that part of the Empire autocratically. I can understand the first cautious steps toward constitutional and democratic government. I can appreciate the importance of an educational test for limiting the suffrage, and also the wisdom of a minimum age limit—21 or 25 years. But what I cannot tolerate from an inherent sense of justice and from a desire that we should work on our full national strength, is that our laws should discriminate unfavorably against women; that any lawful career should be closed to women; and, most of all, that adult women should remain unenfranchised, and not be treated officially on the same electoral basis as adult men."

PLANS ARRANGED TO TRANSPORT TROOPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Government and the railroads of the country have completed arrangements for the transportation of troops during the war, it is announced by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railroad and general chairman of the special committee on National defense of the American Railway Association.

The routing of troops from home stations to mobilization camps and their subsequent transportation will be in the hands of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

BILL FOR FOOD DIRECTOR AGAIN IN COMMITTEE

Massachusetts House Returns for Further Consideration Measure Designed to Promote Economical Distribution of Products

Proponents of the bill providing for the appointment of a director of organizations and markets, so-called, to promote the economical distribution of farm products, are preparing to tell the Committee on Ways and Means why such a department should be established by the State, when the committee holds a hearing on the subject next Monday.

On motion of Representative Smith of Boston the House yesterday returned the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means for further consideration. This committee had reported "ought not to pass" on the measure, while the Special Committee on Consolidation of Commissions, which had previously considered the bill, reported it favorably. Representative Smith told the House that he asked recommitment with the consent of all persons concerned.

He said that the Committee on Ways and Means has before it a bill to give the Governor, with the approval of the Executive Council, authority to appoint a commission to investigate the food situation in times of emergency. As this bill is somewhat similar to the so-called "food director" bill, he deemed it advisable that the committee consider the entire subject together and report as it deemed necessary.

The food commission bill gives the Governor and Executive Council the power to appoint a food commission in times of emergency. This commission would ascertain the amount of food or other necessities within the State; amount of land available for the production of food products; the means of production within the Commonwealth or obtaining from without, and facilities for the distribution of same. The commission would report as soon as possible to the Governor and Executive Council as to what legislation it considered to be needed.

FINANCING OF FARMER PROBLEM FOR BIG CROPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The farmer of the country must be financed or he will be unable to meet the extraordinary demand which has been made upon him," Herbert Quick of the Federal Farm Loan Board said today.

"This emergency has thrown upon the farmer the burden of increasing his production at a time when the labor supply will be shortened by the enlistment of 1,000,000 in the Army," Mr. Quick said.

"Wages are increasing. In order to meet this exigency, the farmer will have to have more machinery. Nothing can take the place of men but machinery. Machinery is available only by purchase and for cash. The farmer has to wait for his crops until they are harvested. Therefore, credit is absolutely essential."

"Now is the time for the bankers and other financial interests to carefully consider the short time needs of the farmer," Mr. Quick said. The farm loan banks are prepared to do their part.

LIMA TO HAVE A SUBSIDIZED PAPER, EL DIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Quiet has apparently been restored throughout the Republic, although political circles and newspapers still are discussing the recent disturbances. It is stated that a subsidized newspaper to present the administration side of the issue and offset the criticism of which much is seen in several Opposition papers, will be started, to be called *El Dia*, issued afternoons. *El Tiempo*, the leading Opposition paper, which appears mornings, has announced the issuance of an afternoon edition to appear "después del dia" which is taken as a play on words to intimate its intention to reply promptly to the Government organ.

The Administration has made some concession to its critics by relieving some of their offices who were in charge at Cutervo, Cuzco and Cobabambas, where the assassinations of Opposition candidates for the House of Deputies occurred. These officers have been summoned to Lima to render reports.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A party is to be held tonight by the Cambridge Latin School Club of Radcliffe College for the benefit of its scholarship fund and it is open to all students in the college. Miss Marcia Holt is chairman of the dance committee. The second debate of the Civics Club will be held today. Mrs. Marion S. Harlow '14 of Smyrna, Turkey, will speak to the college guild Wednesday.

DRUNKENNESS BILL SIGNED

The bill which allows a person arrested for drunkenness to be released four times in one year, without appearing in court, if in the discretion of the probation officer he is worthy of release, has been signed by Governor McCall. At present the probation officer has authority to release a defendant twice in a year. The new law becomes operative at the end of 30 days.

COAL MEN AND CORPORATIONS ARE INDICTED

Charge Against Them Is Violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law in Fixing Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal grand jury has indicted 21 coal corporations and 18 officials under the Sherman Antitrust Law, charged with conspiring to raise the price of bunker coal.

Approximately 2,000,000 tons annually for three years a minimum price of \$5.10 a ton was fixed, according to Federal attorneys, as compared with \$3.80 a ton before that period, the difference totaling \$7,800,000. The added cost fell for the most part, it is asserted, on the En-tente Allies.

The companies and officers and agents named as defendants are located in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Great Britain. Among them are the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, one of the world's foremost producers of coal. John E. Berwind, a director, is one of the individual defendants.

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INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION PLAN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—The Trade Union Section of the Birmingham Branch of the National Council for Civil Liberties held a conference in Birmingham recently, under the presidency of Mr. F. W. Rutland, president of the Birmingham Trades Council, to discuss the question of industrial conscription. Representatives of most of the large midland towns were present. The objects of the National Council for Civil Liberties are to work for the repeal of the Military Service Acts; to prevent the policy of military compulsion becoming a permanent feature of the national life of Great Britain; to safeguard civil liberties; to watch the administration of any laws likely to endanger civil liberty; and to oppose any extension of the policy or operation of those laws.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, M. P., moved a resolution which was amended to the effect that the conference opposed any form of industrial conscription for men and still more for women, who, being unrepresented, had no voice in the matter, and that the conference viewed the proposed scheme for National Service as a menace to the civil and industrial liberties of the British people. However necessary they might think the war, Mr. Anderson said, they had to watch at home and not allow people to take advantage of the war in order to fitch from them the liberties that were won by centuries of effort.

Many soldiers, when they came home, would not thank them if they discovered that one barrier after another had been taken away from them. The danger was that those people, who talked glibly about a nation under orders, were going to have their own way. If that was to happen, the country would be divided into two classes—a very small class who would do the ordering and the other class the people who would be ordered. That kind of idea, he declared, was the very embodiment of Prussianism. Prussianism would not be dispelled by having it embodied more and more in their own lives. Continuing, Mr. Anderson said if the people allowed all their rights and liberties to pass out of their hands into those of the bureaucracy in Whitehall "a most fatal mistake would be made from the standpoint of the nation and the workpeople as well." Mr. Anderson then went on to describe the National Service scheme as a new Derby industrial scheme in the place of the military scheme. Five hundred thousand volunteers, it was stated, were wanted. If the scheme did not succeed in enrolling a tremendous number of recruits, Mr. Anderson declared, it would be said that it had failed and compulsion must be the result; and if it did bring forward a whole army of recruits, it would be said there must be compulsion to bring in the shirkers and slackers. His fear was that the scheme was the beginning of forced labor in Great Britain, and that they were heading for a kind of press-gang industrial system. That was entirely alien "to the spirit of the English people," and he believed in operation it would break down under the weight of its own difficulties.

In the discussion that followed, the speakers, almost without exception, were in favor of the resolution as amended. One of the opponents, Councillor Beard, objected to the fact that there was no qualification in the resolution. For his part, he wanted a line to be drawn between unreasonable compulsion, and the kind of compulsion that simply compelled a man to undertake a duty he should have undertaken readily. He pointed out that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, as Director of National Service, had an up-hill task before him, and Councillor Beard thought all reasonable men should help him. If National Service failed, would the supporters of the resolution withhold their organization and power to produce necessities for the people and support for the soldiers? he asked. He was going to do all he could to support the men in the trenches and to see the people of the country were served as well as possible. In a time of national crisis, he held it was the duty of every man to help the country to its utmost.

The resolution was eventually carried with one dissentient.

ARMY STRENGTH MUST BE KEPT UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTSMOUTH, England.—At a National Service demonstration held recently in Portsmouth Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland, Undersecretary for the Colonies, said that there was a tendency on the part of some people to ask whether things were going well for Great Britain they should still be called upon to make an effort. He thought that if the view were taken that everything was over but the shouting they would never get a grip of the position again, and so it was necessary to go forward with good courage. To affect a real victory they had to break the German forces in the field. Bagdad, he continued, was encouraging; it was, however, a long way from Berlin to Bagdad.

Mr. Steel-Maitland then went on to give the caution that more must not be read into their successes than they were worth. What had happened in France in the withdrawing of the German line, he said, was that she had got to economize her forces, and that was all. All were feeling the strain, and they had now to find out how much real reserve of force they had got and to put every ounce into the scale. That was the problem of the moment. They must save effort for use where it was needed. Men were quite vitally needed for the army. He was not allowed to state the actual number, but substitutes had to be found for the men in industries from which they could not be spared. This war despite its evils, Mr. Steel-Maitland said,

had enabled people who were quarreling before to fight side by side, and it would give them an opportunity of making a decent place of the United Kingdom afterwards. For his own part, he declared, he certainly would not go into politics after the war with the idea that he had before it. Indeed, if politics were going to be carried on in the same old way they would not be worth going into at all. The war could not be won unless "the spirit of sacrifice" were shown, not by a few men, not by the army alone, but by the whole rank and file of the people throughout the country. The war, he concluded, could be won not by a small part of the nation, but by the whole.

SUFFRAGE MEETING HELD IN BIRMINGHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—A meeting in support of women's suffrage was recently held in the Midland Institute, Birmingham. There was a note of optimism throughout the proceedings, in view of the hopeful signs that the work of half a century's agitation was on the eve of being crowned with success. A resolution was passed urging the Government to introduce a bill without delay based on the recommendations of the speaker's conference which would confer the suffrage upon women (though not upon the terms they wanted).

Mrs. Osler, who was in the chair, said that the important question was whether there would be any real attempt by the Government to maintain and retain for women the enormously improved position they had won for themselves during the war. The only practical way of safeguarding women's interests was by representation.

Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., in moving the resolution said that although the prospects were so bright, they must be prepared for active and ingenious enemies, who were building a great deal upon sowing dissension among the different organizations of suffragists, and their schemes must be countered.

Mr. W. S. Anderson, M. P., who seconded the resolution said that the arguments in favor of women's suffrage had always existed before the war. What the war had done was to destroy some of the old arguments against the reform.

STEAM PLOWING IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Arthur Lee has been appealing to all plowmen and workers on the land to put their best into their work, to remember that inferior work means small crops. In an address to the executive committee of the Steam Cultivation Development Association he has pointed out the absolute necessity of keeping every steam plowing tackle in the country at work to its utmost capacity during the next few weeks, so that as much oats as possible may be planted this season. The endeavor of owners of steam plows, he said, should be to keep their machinery in operation seven days a week from sunrise to sunset. Sir Arthur Lee on his part has undertaken to do everything in his power to supply the necessary men.

RAND MINERS GRIEVANCES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—In order to settle some points at issue between the Miners' Union and the Chamber of Mines the following recommendations have been adopted, by the chairman's casting vote, by delegates representing all branches of the Miners' Union:

(1) The appointment of a joint standing Conciliation Committee representing the Chamber and the Union.

(2) The maintenance of the status quo in regard to colored labor.

(3) A shorter shift on Saturday than on other weekdays.

(4) Payment of overtime beyond eight hours a day.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Hermilda Gallardo, a progressive, modernistic Mexican señorita from Yucatan, where, as well as in Cuba, she has been prominent as a leader in the feminist movement, has been elected a deputy from one of the electoral districts of Mexico City to sit in the next session of the national legislature, opening May 1. Though of Yucatan, she is legally permitted to sit for a Mexico City constituency. The fact that a woman of this type has won a seat in the center of the conservative forces of the new State is significant.

Herbert C. Hoover, world-renowned as the director of the Belgian Relief Commission, having been forced by the necessities of war between Germany and the United States, to retire from the position, has been chosen by the Council of National Defense to be chairman of the subcommittee to investigate the food problems of the United States. It is supposed that, in due time, he will have an official position as food controller, should the Government decide that stringency in supplies make such an act of national conservation necessary. It would be superfluous to either describe or praise the extraordinary executive ability shown by Mr. Hoover and his staff of American assistants in meeting the problem of organizing relief for the Belgians. Seldom if ever has a similar amount of relief been administered at so low a rate of distributive cost, and never under such conditions of surveillance, espionage and secret obstruction. Mr. Hoover is a native of the mid-West, who was educated for mining engineering on the Pacific Coast at Leland Stanford Jr. University. Then he turned to work in Western and Southwestern mines for practical experience and a chance to get a foothold on the ladder. His ability and skill in the course of time gave him a reputation that led to his enlistment as an expert adviser by London owners of mines in distant parts of the world; and the service he rendered them in Australia and Asia proved so satisfactory that he became not only an expert adviser but an owner of shares in and later a controller of mining properties. It was while resident in London in this capacity that he was appealed to help organize the Belgian relief funds and food distribution. He instantly assented, and the record has made him famous. He heartily commends the decision of the Nation to war with the Germany he has dealt with in Belgium and in northern France; and he will bring to the task of organizing his own nation's food supply all the experience won in Belgium and France.

Medill McCormick, newly elected Progressive Republican Representative in the United States Congress from Illinois, who has introduced a resolution committing the lower house of the National legislature to the post-war policy of American influence being cast in behalf of the "small nations," including Ireland, comes of two wealthy and influential families in Chicago. His father is the son of the founder of the great business originating in the making of reaping machines, and now dominating the "trust" that manufactures agricultural implements for the world, or that did before the war began. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Medill. His wife is the daughter of Mark Hanna, who was a wealthy political leader during the Administration of President McKinley. Medill McCormick has served in important positions on the paper which he partially owns, and in the campaign of 1912 he was a vice-chairman of the Progressive Party's National Committee, and was an ardent follower of Mr. Roosevelt. Last autumn he followed his leader back into the Republican ranks. He has the intellectual ability, the power of an assured position, and the personal ambition which, combined with considerable independence of character, are likely to make him an outstanding figure in the new

Congress when he retires. Thus early in the game he has centered the country's attention upon himself.

Paul Nicolaievitch Millukoff, the new Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is deputy for Petrograd and leader of the Cadets in the Duma. After having completed his studies in Petrograd, M. Millukoff became professor of international law at the Petrograd University. Ever since the Duma was instituted M. Millukoff has taken an incessant and prominent share in the fight waged by the Constitutional Democratic Party for freedom. A natural orator, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs was the chief instrument of the fall of Stürmer, whom he denounced in a memorable speech in the Duma. M. Millukoff is an expert on questions of foreign policy, and it is well known that his articles on foreign affairs in his paper, the Rietch, exercised a great influence on the policy of M. Sazonov. It is quite evident that M. Millukoff was the man above all others in Russian public life to take the direction of his country's foreign policy.

Lester Hood Woolsey, who has been named to be solicitor of the State Department of the United States since the war opened, has been Secretary of State Lansing's right-hand man in drafting many of the most important documents and in making ready for the conflict with Germany. During the extra labors which lie ahead for the department and its staff he will have the honors and emoluments that have been his due for some time. Mr. Woolsey graduated from Harvard in 1901, and then got his legal training and title from the George Washington University, Washington, D. C. An experience which he had in visiting and examining mining districts following his graduation from Harvard fitted him to take up the legal work in the National Land Office; and it was there he began work for the Nation, that has continued to this day. In 1909 he left the Land Office for the Department of State, and began to deal with International questions, for which he has shown much aptitude. Incidentally he has taught law in the institution from which he got his legal education. He is a writer for technical journals on topics about which he is conversant.

WOMEN'S AGRICULTURAL COURSE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The Agricultural College at Cedarwood has opened a course for women, so many men having gone to the front that there is a lack of men students. Hitherto only short holiday courses were given to women, comprising mainly lecture work, but the present course is to be of four and a half months duration, giving the students time to get a thorough and practical knowledge of farming in general, apiculture, dairying, poultry and horticulture. Applications for the course were numerous, and the students show aptitude for and interest in the work.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Railroads and Coal

NEW ORLEANS ITEM—Here, then, is the situation: The railroads owning the coal mines and operating them through subsidiary corporations arbitrarily charged themselves on their books with an increase in the price of coal, which they dug out of their own mines and put on their own cars for less money in many cases than they did in 1915. The price which they arbitrarily charged themselves on their books was that which they arbitrarily charged the public, and which the Federal Trade Commission finds was unwarranted. Now the railroads cite this arbitrary increase they charged against themselves for the use of their own coal as one reason why they should be allowed to increase rates to shippers of all other kinds of goods. The Federal Government, after years of litigation, has not been able to divorce the railroads from the coal mines. The relation is a plain violation of the Hepburn Act, which was enacted for the express purpose of breaking up the interlocking of railroads and coal mines, known as the "coal trust." However, by fiction of holding companies and other legal artifices conceived by high-priced lawyers, the Federal law has been violated and, up to date, successfully defended. It is well within the province of the Interstate Commerce Commission, however, to take the existence of this relationship into consideration in passing upon the petition of the roads for higher rates. The representatives of the shippers who make appearance before the commission should not forget to press this point.

Obnoxious Corner Oratory

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The check put upon street oratory in opposition to the President and the Government in New York by the police, backed up by one of the city magistrates, is timely. For a long time a type of orator has been allowed to run rampant on certain corners of New York streets. Both men and women have indulged in this open-air rhetoric. For the most part they have been foreigners or children of foreigners who, in spite of their experience with repressive governments, seem to have no realization of the fact that there are and should be some restrictions placed upon the right of free speech. To stir up contention and strife; to denounce religion; to quote passages from the Bible and hold it up to scorn and ridicule, and finally to make seditious speeches, are some of the offenses of these street-corner orators claiming the right of free speech. The arrest of two agitators, and the holding of them in \$1500 bail each for further examination marked a good beginning. One of these men, upon examination the day following, was committed to the workhouse for six months. Magistrate Murphy of the Yorkville Court, in sentencing him, said: "This

man is the type of character who takes advantage of the privilege of free speech. Such men have received too much liberty. They are almost intoxicated with the liberty of free speech which they enjoy, and they go about disturbing the public peace. It is best that such men be subdued, and I will do all in my power to suppress them."

Teaching Kindness

PORLAND OREGONIAN—Announcement of the plan of anticyrulence societies throughout the United States observe the week of April 10 to 21 as a "Be Kind to Animals" week, culminating in a "Humane Sunday" on April 22, recalls the rather surprising fact that it is less than a century since the first effective legislation for protection of animals was obtained in any country. The idea was not introduced into America until 1866. It is a curious fact, also, that virtually everything that has been done in the way of improving the condition of children has been the outgrowth of this movement inaugurated to prevent cruelty to animals. Men first concerned themselves with the condition of brute creation, moved, perhaps, by realization of the helplessness of the animal. But the analogy of the helplessness of the child was eventually comprehended, and then reform was set. Juvenile courts, playgrounds, segregation of first offenders from the hardened, the probation system, and even the teaching of useful trades to youthful offenders, all had their inception in the cruelty-to-animals movement. Henry Bergh, who is remembered by many persons of the present generation, as the pioneer of the organized effort to protect animals, and Elbridge T. Gerry were the founders of the first society for the prevention of cruelty to children in the world.

Colonel Roosevelt and the President

CHICAGO POST—Colonel Roosevelt's unqualified praise for the President's war message was to be expected from a man who has always put America first in his thought and conduct. "The President's message is a great State paper that will rank in history among the great State papers of which Americans in future years will be proud," said the Colonel, expressing, as he usually does, the conviction of Americans. It was like him, too, to follow his words by an immediate visit to the White House that he might express in person his admiration for the President's course. No one ever doubted when the moment for action arrived. It is to be regretted that President Wilson was not at the White House. The meeting and hand-clasp of these two men on the eve of war would have sent an inspiring thrill throughout the country. It is good to know that at this hour the President has no more loyal supporters than his two predecessors in office—Taft the Republican and Roosevelt the Progressive.

NEW EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions, by arrangement with the Ministry of Food and the Board of Agriculture, is assuming control of all fats, oils, oleoeds, and their products, including oilcake, soap and margarine. A new branch of the Explosives Department of the Ministry of Munitions is being organized under Mr. Alfred Bigland M. P. as controller, assisted by a consultative committee representing other Government departments. Mr. Bigland has for over a year had charge of the interest of the Ministry of Munitions in respect of oils, fats, and oleoeds, required for the extraction of glycerine for use in the manufacture of propellant explosives. He has traveled widely and as controller of the oil and fat branch of the explosive department, will be dealing with matters already familiar to him. Mr. Bigland was educated at the Friends' Public School, Sidcot, subsequently entering into business with Messrs. Bigland Sons & Jeffreys, Liverpool, in which firm he is now senior partner. He sat in Parliament as Conservative M. P. for over six years, and is a member of the Empire Resources Development Committee.

WOMEN'S RIFLE CLUB

A detail of members of the Shepard Women's Rifle Club secured permission from Mayor Curley yesterday to present the city with a pole and flag for erection somewhere on the Tremont Street side of the common.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The people of Massachusetts having rejected the "Constitution of 1778," the first to be submitted to them, and there being need of a form of government for the State, the General Court, in February, 1779, resolved to bring the subject again before the people. This time it was proposed to have a convention, chosen solely for the purpose, to draft the new frame of government. The Constitution of 1778 had been prepared by the General Court.

Through a resolve, passed Feb. 20, 1779, the General Court asked the voters in the several towns to vote: "First—whether they choose, at this time, to have a new constitution or form of government made."

"Secondly—Whether they will empower their representatives for the next year to vote for calling a State convention, for the sole purpose of forming a new constitution; providing it shall appear to them, on examination, that a major part of the people present and voting at the meetings, called in the manner and for the purpose aforesaid, shall have answered in the affirmative."

Before the end of the second week in June more than two-thirds of the towns had voted and made their returns to the State House. A large majority of the voters were found to have replied in the affirmative. Consequently, the General Court, June 17, 1779, issued a call for a Constitutional Convention, each town to send as many delegates as the number of representatives to which it was entitled in the General Court. The convention was to meet at Cambridge, Sept. 1.

This resolve for a convention "recommended" to the selectmen of the towns that they call meetings for the election of delegates at which every freeman, 21 years of age, should have the right to vote. It was further recommended that the towns instruct their delegates to favor, in the convention, the submission of the proposed Constitution to the people for acceptance or rejection, with the understanding that if a two-thirds vote were cast in favor of the Constitution should become the form of Government of Massachusetts.

Most of the towns within what is now the boundary of Massachusetts and a few in the district of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, accepted promptly on the proposal of the General Court, and early in the forenoon of Sept. 1, 1779, there assembled in a church meeting-house facing on the present Harvard Square, Cambridge, 239 delegates, including eight from as many towns in Maine. These delegates, augmented by 19 others who arrived later, prepared the Constitution of 1780, under which Massachusetts has carried on its affairs for 137 years. There have been 44 amendments, the first nine as the result of a constitutional convention in 1820; the others were submitted to the people from time to time by the Legislature.

There sat in the convention which framed the Massachusetts Constitution many illustrious sons of New England, including not a few who had taken a leading part in the pre-Revolutionary days and who were at the time of holding the convention aiding in the war, the military operations of which had largely shifted from New England. John Adams, later to be the second President of the United States, was the chief draftsman for the committee which prepared a tentative draft of the Constitution. Samuel Adams and John Hancock were among the delegates from the "town of Boston."

Leading citizens came from all parts of the State to assist in the important work of preparing its form of government. Among them were James Bowdoin of Boston, who was chosen president of the convention; Samuel Barrett of Boston, secretary of the convention; John Lowell, Oliver Wendell, Nathaniel Appleton, Samuel A. Otis, Ellis Gray, Thomas Dawes, Dr. Charles Jarvis and Ebenezer Storer, all of Boston; Increase Sumner of Roxbury, Samuel Coolidge of Dorchester, John Pickering and Henry Higgins of Salem, Stephen Choate and Col. Jonathan Cogswell of Ipswich. Theophilus Parsons of Newburyport, George Cabot of Beverly, Robert Treat Paine of Taunton and Levi Lincoln of Worcester. John Adams was sent to the convention from the town of Braintree.

The eight towns of Maine which had a voice in framing the Massachusetts Constitution were York, Kittery, Wells, Gorham, Scarborough, Bristol and Winthrop. Each sent a single delegate. Two of them, Benjamin Brainerd and Samuel Small, were chosen to the committee of 30 delegates which prepared the tentative draft of the Constitution.

After assembling, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1779, the convention was in session for a week, excepting Sunday, and then adjourned to Oct. 28 in order to allow its Committee on a Declaration of Rights and Frame of a Constitution to consider and report a draft of a form of government which was to be the basis of the convention's deliberations.

During this first week the convention elected its officers, adopted rules of procedure, chose committees, adopted several resolutions, and spent the greater part of two days in a "free conversation" regarding important features of the proposed Constitution.

Among the resolutions adopted were the two following significant ones:

"Resolved, That the Government to be framed by this convention shall be a free republic."

"Resolved, It is the essence of a free republic that a people be governed by fixed laws of their own making."

Of 251 delegates present and voting, 250 were recorded in favor of a declar-

ation of rights. There had been no declaration of rights in the rejected "Constitution of 1778."

Of the committee to prepare a tentative draft of the Constitution, four members were elected at large by the convention and the others were chosen from a nomination list submitted by the several counties, the delegation from each county choosing the number of committee men to which it was entitled and the convention electing these nominees practically as submitted by the county delegations. The total was 30, including the two from Maine, who were elected by the convention.

Included in the committee of 30 were: President Bowdoin of the convention, John Adams, John Lowell, Theophilus Parsons, James Sullivan, Samuel Adams, Caleb Strong, John Pickering, William Cushing and Robert Treat Paine.

The committee of 30 announced that it would hold its first meeting to prepare the tentative draft of a Constitution Monday, Sept. 13, "at the New Court House in Boston."

It having appeared that some of the towns had not elected delegates to the Constitutional Convention through failure to receive official notice to do so, the convention, as one of its last acts before adjourning to October, authorized these towns to hold a meeting for election of delegates. The convention then adjourned to Oct. 28, when the committee on drafting a form of Constitution was expected to report.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Governor Harding of Iowa has announced the appointment of a committee of 12 under the direction of President R. A. Pearson, president of the Iowa State College, to have charge of food production as a measure of preparedness. Appropriations committees of the Iowa Senate and House are already considering the recommendation of the farm conference held in the Governor's office recently, that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for 1917 and a similar amount for 1918, to be used in promoting the food production campaign in Iowa.

A possible explanation of the advance in price of the seeds desired for the planting of yard gardens and small plots this season may be found in the abnormal demand for seeds offered free by the Government. From California comes this somewhat unique explanation of the insistent demands made by a mountaineer in the San Bernardino Mountains. Several weeks ago, it seems, this man, who is a rancher and a bachelor, wrote to his Congressman at Washington asking for a sample of bean seeds. There is an appropriation of \$150,000 set aside for this purpose, and Jones was readily supplied with the seed. Shortly afterward he wrote for another sample. This request was also complied with, and then came another request and still another, until in all he had been sent 11 samples of bean seeds. Aroused by the apparent industry of the rancher in bean cultivation, the Congressman wrote to him, saying that he must have quite a bean ranch and commended him for his progress.

On recommendation of the joint committee, the Senate receded from its vote of nonconcurrence in the House amendment to the trout bill. The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill for the registration of chiropodists and the bill defining motor cycles. An adverse report was accepted on the bill to reduce the rate of taxation on savings bank deposits.

Consideration was postponed on the New Haven valuation bill.

The Senate postponed until Tuesday, consideration of the motion that the Senate reconsider the vote by which it passed to be engrossed the resolve providing for the renewal of the existing contract with Little, Brown & Co., Inc., for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

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The report of the Metropolitan Affairs Committee for the establishment of a metropolitan transportation commission was received and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The measure proposes that the new body shall be appointed by the Governor, at a salary of \$5000 each, to take office July 1. All rights, powers and duties of the Transit Commission are vested in the new commission, which is further authorized to investigate all questions pertaining within Metropolitan District and make recommendations for improvement and coordination of existing facilities to the companies and to the Legislature.

The terms of office of members of the new board are to be designated from one to five years, and therefore will be for five years. The chairman is to be designated by the Governor.

The Committee on Ways and Means has reported "ought to pass" on the following measures: Resolve directing the Board of Education to investigate the necessity for giving instruction to prisoners in the houses of correction in counties having not less than 300,000 population; bill providing for enlarging the Mt. Tom State Reservation and the bill authorizing the publication of information concerning the National flag, the Great Seal, the coat-of-arms and the flag of the Commonwealth.

The House yesterday passed to be engrossed a bill that no person may catch lobsters from waters within the jurisdiction of the State until he has been licensed and paid a fee of \$1.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor of Boston, the House substituted an adverse committee report on the bill providing that a retail dealer in milk shall not be responsible for its condition if the milk is in containers, the seal of which has not been broken.

The House ordered to a third reading

of a bill to provide for the assertion that it will pay any farmer with a family of ordinary size to buy one of the farmer's canning plants. These are not expensive, and when one is available the family can save all the waste fruit and vegetables of the garden, and have them for future use or to sell, for home canned goods command a good price, and are preferred by most people to the factory article.

The Government issues bulletins on this subject that can be had on request, and nearly all the State agricultural colleges do the same. Full directions for canning all kinds of fruits and vegetables are given. Local markets are open to take all the output of farm canners until the supply gets far greater than it is now.

There is no vegetable with which fish cannot be served. While, as in the case of meats, a rich and expensive sauce may add to the flavor of the meal, there is no need of such a sauce. Nothing, for example, could be more tasty than a properly cooked dish of plain boiled fish, garnished with a slice of onion; or a chowder, in which rice or macaroni takes the place of the potato. Economical, so far as the actual outlay of cash is concerned, of good food value, minus waste, and simple to cook, fish is indeed the cheapest foodstuff in the markets these days.

Establishment of a State fish exchange, as provided in a bill by Senator Edgar A. Luce of San Diego, has been approved by the California Senate. The bill places the control of all fish caught in California waters with the State Market Director, who shall establish maximum prices and bring about increased consumption through an advertising campaign of education.

To pay the cost of creating a larger market for food fish the market director is authorized to license fishermen's organizations, wholesalers and retailers. The bill now goes to the Assembly.

WARNING AGAINST FLAG DESECRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens has been issued by the Department of Justice. The following notice was sent to Federal attorneys and marshals:

"Any enemy alien tearing down, mutilating, abusing or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12, of the proclamation of the President, issued April 6, 1917.

"Resolved, It is the essence of a free republic that a people be governed by fixed laws of their own making."

Of 251 delegates present and voting, 250 were recorded in favor of a declar-

APPROVAL OF SOLDIERS' PAY BILL EXPECTED

Measure Proposing to Supplement Federal Wages of the Guardsmen Probably to Be Favorably Reported in House

Favorable reports on the bills to provide for additional pay to Massachusetts National Guardsmen when in the service of the United States and to provide relief for soldiers' dependents when the guardsmen are so engaged probably will be reported in the Massachusetts House today by the House Committee on Ways and Means, which yesterday voted unanimously in favor of both bills, with amendments.

The "additional pay" bill was amended by the committee so that the noncommissioned officers and enlisted men to whom an extra \$10 per month is to be paid from the State treasury, may assign the additional sum to a "father, mother, wife, sister, brother or other dependent." The bill also was amended to provide that the State treasurer be authorized, with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$1,500,000.

The "State aid" bill, so-called, provides for the payment of not more than \$40 per month to dependents of National Guardsmen, when they are in the service of the Federal Government.

In the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, the bill to provide for an investigation to ascertain the feasibility of State ownership of all gas companies was rejected. The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill for the registration of chiropodists and the bill defining motor cycles. An adverse report was accepted on the bill to reduce the rate of taxation on savings bank deposits.

Consideration was postponed on the New Haven valuation bill.

The Senate postponed until Tuesday, consideration of the motion that the Senate reconsider the vote by which it passed to be engrossed the resolve providing for the renewal of the existing contract with Little, Brown & Co., Inc., for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

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The House ordered to a third reading

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ing a bill which provides that milk which contains less than 12 per cent of milk solids or less than 3.35 per cent of fat shall not be considered of good standard quality.

The bill permitting trust companies to invest their funds in the bonds of foreign countries was passed to be engrossed without opposition.

The House rejected bill to require street railway companies, when their existing contracts expire, to make the fare from Hyde Park five cents.

It was voted to pass to engrossment the bill increasing the entry fee in poor debtor cases from \$3 to \$5.

The House accepted the adverse committee report on the bill to place county employees under the Civil Service rules. The resolution memorializing Congress in behalf of national legislation to regulate the price of coal was adopted.

Among the committee reports received in the House yesterday were:

Ways and Means—"Ought to pass" on the following: To include steamers in list of employees for whom preference must be shown over aliens in service on public works; for a commission to revise judicature of the State; to regulate use of motor vehicles belonging to the State; to authorize State Board of Agriculture to make drainage surveys; for an investigation regarding advisability of new State Prison and providing for a report by the director of prisons upon a favorable location; for enlarging the powers of the Attorney-General relating to the investigation of monopolies.

Mercantile Affairs—Leave to withdraw on bill requiring licenses of film for motion pictures and a censorship.

MUNICIPAL DAY AT BUSINESS EXHIBIT

TODAY is "municipal day" at the New England Business show now being held in Mechanics Building and is set aside especially for heads of municipal buildings and departments for the systematizing of their offices.

William F. Oswald won the eastern professional typewriter championship with 135 words a minute at the contest held yesterday afternoon. In the amateur class, George Hofseid led with 135 words, and in the novice class, Albert Tangora led with 91 words a minute. The building was well filled nearly all day yesterday and the managers look forward to a big week.

LOYAL GERMANS OFFER PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ninety-six German societies, which own Schuetzen Park in North Bergen, N. J., have offered it to the War Department. It has one of the best rifle ranges in the country. Six governors and more than 80 mayors have responded to the call sent out by the Mayor's recruiting committee to make April 19 National Recruiting Day.

"To substitute typewriting in place

FINANCE BOARD ACTS RESENTED BY COURT CLERK

Francis A. Campbell Sends Statement to Boston City Council in Which He Says He Objects to Methods of the Commission

When the Boston City Council met yesterday afternoon it received a written statement from Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Court, in which he resents the criticism of the conduct of his office recently made by the Finance Commission.

The House accepted the adverse committee report on the bill to place county employees under the Civil Service rules. The resolution memorializing Congress in behalf of national legislation to regulate the price of coal was adopted.

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The City Council passed Mayor Curley's order for an appropriation of \$10,000 to be expended by the Boston Committee on Public Safety, as it needed it. The council also voted to give a salary increase of \$200 to Frank Chisholm, secretary of the council.

Mr. Campbell said: "It is against such detective agency methods of espionage that my manhood rebels,

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

**"GENERAL POST,"
WAR COMEDY,
SEEN IN LONDON**

By The Christian Science Monitor theater correspondent

"General Post," a new comedy in three acts by J. E. Harold Terry, produced at the Theater Royal, Haymarket, London. The cast: Sir Dennis Broughton, Bart.

Norman McKinnell
Lady Broughton, his wife
Lillian Brathwaite
Alec, his son..... Henry Daniell
Betty, his daughter..... Madge Titheradge
Wilson, his butler..... Edgar A. Marvin
Edward Smith, his tailor..... George Tully
Albert Smith, his tailor's brother..... Fewlass Llewellyn

LONDON, England—It is pleasant to record that after several plays whose runs have hardly justified the hopes entertained of them at their first performances, Mr. Frederick Harrison presented at the Haymarket Theater on March 14 (on this occasion in conjunction with Mr. Percy Hutchison and Mr. Herbert Jay) a comedy by Mr. J. E. Harold Terry, entitled "General Post," which achieved an instant and enthusiastic success.

Mr. Terry is known to be the dramatic world as part author of that very successful production, "The Man Who Stayed at Home," which ran for over a year at the Royalty Theater; and it gives great hope of Mr. Terry's future as a dramatist to note that, far from being content with past laurels, his new work reaches in every way a higher standard of observation, thought and achievement.

"General Post," like its predecessor, deals frankly and solely with the war; and the enthusiasm of a crowded house showed clearly that there is no painfulness in such a subject when treated with observant humor, kindly satire and sentiment which rings true. The first act introduces us to the country house near Sheffingham of Sir Dennis and Lady Broughton, with their young son and daughter. The date is before the war, in 1911, when England was still comfortably dozing, soothed by her own lullaby of self-satisfaction; combined with a firm dislike to believe in anything she did not wish to believe in. Sir Dennis is a conservative of deepest grooves and roots, who, objecting strongly to the idea that Germany means mischief, is sarcastically humorous over the new volunteer force of Territorials.

A letter sent to Lady Broughton informs her that her young daughter, Betty, has been seen much lately in company with Edward Smith, a fellow-worker with her in Sheffingham slums, and her father's tailor. Betty is sent for, and not only admires her preference for Edward Smith, as "the only man she knows with brains," but listens to her parents' horrified remonstrances with a mutinous "don't care" attitude, combined with an uncomfortable uncertainty of the results, which as played by Miss Madge Titheradge was artistically diverting.

Edward Smith calls to take Sir Dennis' instructions for a new suit of clothes, and apologizes for his appearance in Territorial uniform, being on his way to drill, as an enthusiastic "Terrier." Sir Dennis takes him to task over his presumption in having escorted Miss Broughton home on several occasions, and is relieved (a relief strongly tintured with dismay at losing a very good tailor) to hear that Edward Smith is thinking of going to London and sending his brother to take charge of the Sheffingham business. Smith is greatly attracted to Betty, but he is a shrewdly honest man, realizes the incongruity of the match for her, as well as the danger of local gossip to his own commercial prospects; and therefore when, later, Betty openly shows her feelings and asks him to take her away with him, he refuses.

Act II is four years later, in 1915. The whirligig of time (and war) has brought about amazing changes which have done much to level class distinctions; proving, as the Irishman said, "that one man is as good as another, only some are much better." Sir Dennis has become a private in the National Guard and submits meekly to be drilled by his own gardener, an Army Reservist. His son, Alec, is expected home that day on leave from camp and has asked to bring his colonel with him to lunch, and Miss Lillian Brathwaite, as Lady Broughton, is most humorously tragic in her dismay, when she finds that her boy's adored colonel is none other than Edward Smith, tailor; "one of the few men," Alec avers, "who really knows something about military matters."

The third act deals bravely with the period when the war is over. Brigadier-General Smith V. C. has performed deeds of heroism that have made his name world famous, and Sir Dennis and Lady Broughton were not so gladly welcome him as their son-in-law; but Betty, who was sorely humiliated at Edward Smith's original refusal, now seems anxious to keep him at arm's length. Suffice it to say, however, that she finally capitulates and the play ends happily.

A necessarily brief résumé of the plot cannot convey any idea of the many trenchant and humorous sayings and flashes of wit, which drew forth shouts of laughter throughout the evening, and if, as the author said with emotion when he took his call, "he owed much to that fine company of players," they, in turn, owed so much to their author, that one hardly knows which should be the more grateful.

Miss Madge Titheradge makes great progress in her art, and has successfully escaped the temptation to "over-color," that is often the pitfall of work in melodrama. Her performance was most artistic and satisfying; while Miss Lillian Brathwaite, though looking too young for her maternal position, played with her accustomed charm and sweet sincerity. Mr. Norman McKinnell, in a most attractive make-up, gave us one of the abso-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

WALNUT STREET THEATER, Philadelphia, Pa.

lutely finished character studies that we now invariably anticipate from him, and Mr. George Tully (an actor who has lately come much to the fore) played the difficult part of Smith with straightforward simplicity and restraint. Good work was also done by Mr. Fewlass Llewellyn as the tailor-brother, and by Mr. Henry Daniell as a most natural and breezy Alec Broughton.

**CINCINNATI (O.)
LITTLE THEATER
PAYS ITS WAY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Little Playhouse Company of Cincinnati has just closed a season that is considered an artistic success, and in a great measure a financial success, inasmuch as the year ends with the company's indebtedness wiped out. At the opening of the season a comparatively small debt was to be met. This achievement, under the management of Mrs. Helen Schuster-Martin, is new to Cincinnati, as formerly the Little Theater playhouse has been used by visiting attractions.

In recent years the plays as a rule have been of popular character, though one of the successes of the stock company that held forth at the time of the temporary closing was Owen Wister's "The Virginian." On that company's last night the players made up a purse for Bertha, the scrubwoman who had been employed at the theater for 54 years. Since the reorganization the playhouse has been used by visiting attractions.

The shadowy glories of the place probably mean little to its present-day frequenters. The building was put up in 1808 and was opened Feb. 2, 1809, as the New Circus. The feats of the French and Spanish gymnasts were rather languidly received, and in 1812 the New Circus became the Olympic Theater. The new name did not bring prosperity, for in 1813 there was a sheriff's sale. In 1818 a stock company of citizens took it over.

William Warren and William B. Wood acquired it in 1820, reopening it with their stock company on Nov. 11, pending the rebuilding of their Chestnut Street Theater, which had been burned. They spent a large sum of money on the New Theater, as the Walnut was then called, changing the stage, which was designed for circus acts, into one suitable for dramatic performances. They refurbished the whole interior and provided a separate entrance for the pit.

On Nov. 27 Home's tragedy, "Douglas," was performed with the 15-year-old Edwin Forrest making his stage debut as Young Norval. The takings were \$319. At his two next performances the receipts were \$252 and \$215. Forrest then decided to drop the child prodigy plan of action, and entered upon a long apprenticeship in theaters west of the Alleghenies. Jan. 8, 1821, Edmund Kean appeared in "Richard III," with \$178 in the house. He played to \$139 on his benefit night, Wood says in his history of Philadelphia stage affairs of the period.

It was Edmund Kean, Wood complains, who started in the United States the disillusionizing custom of taking curtain calls. Wood and Warren on their Baltimore and Philadelphia season with Kean cleared \$10,440, a welcome entry on the profit side of their ledger, for often the night's takings at the Walnut were less than the average daily expense of running the house, \$305.50. Charles Matthews, the famous English comedian, drew an average of \$450, while Junius Brutus Booth played to \$325. The rivalry between the elder Booth and Edmund Kean was almost as warm as that of Forrest and Macready.

The following season, Wood and

Warren opened their rebuilt Chestnut Street Theater, and the Walnut became a circus once more under the old name of the Olympic. The season of 1829-30 Herr Cline, a rope walker, had a month's engagement. One of his specialties, "A Tar's Victories," delineated the ever-varied incidents peculiar to the life of a sailor, describing in the most intelligible manner many occurrences of a nautical life, and plainly characterizing the feelings, habits and eccentricities of an American tar." Box seats were 50 cents, pit 25, gallery 12½; family boxes, seating 20, \$12.

On each bill with the circus acts were melodramas and "roaring" farces performed by the stock company. On Oct. 26, 1829, after Sig. Cubano had ascended from the stage to the gallery on a single wire, "Rip Van Winkle," in a two-act version, was performed, with W. Chapman in the title role, and Joseph Jefferson the elder playing the schoolmaster. A week later a moving panorama was shown, advertised as giving an "exact representation of the engagement between the British and Turkish fleets, ending with a general bombardment and a blowing up of the vessels." Programs of these and many similar entertainments may be seen in the theater collection at Harvard University.

George Washington Custis' Indian drama, "Pocahontas," was brought out at the Walnut. Payne's opera, "Clari, the Maid of Milan," and "Fra Diavolo" were in the repertory as well as "The Catastrophe of the Ganges," and "Undine," spectacular melodramas; also the "united productions of Rowe and Shakespeare," being "Richard III" and "Jane Shore" in one play. During the season of 1842-3 the Walnut was leased by Charlotte Cushman. She had probably the best company that ever appeared at this theater. In "London Assurance" she appeared first as Pert and afterward as Lady Gay Spanker, succeeding Mrs. John Brougham. The first cast included Placiéde, Brougham, Davenport, and Chippendale. "The Love Chase," "The Honeymoon" and "The School for Scandal" were given that season, and James H. Hackett appeared as Falstaff in "The Merry Wives" and "Henry IV," and as Rip in "Rip Van Winkle." Some years earlier Charlotte Cushman had made her first featured appearance in "The Naiad Queen." By 1849 she had added tragic pieces to her repertory and played for some time at the Walnut in "Macbeth," "Guy Mannering" and "The Lady of Lyons." In 1854 the Mario-Grisi opera company sang to overflowing houses.

In 1855 John Brougham acted Boucicault's "Old Heads and Young Hearts" at the Walnut, after playing this piece 100 nights in New York. The same season E. L. Davenport came to the Walnut as star with Miss Fanny Vining as his leading woman. She soon afterward became Mrs. Davenport. Dion Boucicault and Agnes Robertson appeared the same season in "Grimaldi," "Used Up" and other Boucicault comedies. Davenport later brought out George H. Boker's "Francesca Da Rimini," a poetic tragedy that held the stage for 49 years, being afterward played by Lawrence Barrett and Otis Skinner. Mrs. John Drew, mother of the present John Drew, played Francesca and Davenport was Lanciotto. John Drew the elder was a favorite of the time

Irish comedies. Maggie Mitchell, who is now living in retirement in New York, appeared as a star in 1859 in "The Pet of the Petticoats." "Fanchon, the Cricket," was her most popular play.

In 1860, after Matilda Heron acted "Camille" at the Walnut, Davenport had a record-breaking engagement of eight weeks, appearing in "Richard III," "Fashion" (both the same evening, a five-hour bill), "Wild Oats," "Macbeth," "Othello," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," "Hamlet," "Brutus" or "The Fall of Tarquin," "Don Caesar," "Pizarro," "The Lady of Lyons," "The Stranger," "The Road to Ruin," "Robt. Emmett," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Knowles' William Tell." This repertory will indicate how justly E. L. Davenport has been called the most versatile actor the American theater has produced, ranging as it does from heavy oratorical and introspective tragedy, through romantic roles that were now dignified and now swashbuckling, to the musical comedy fooling of his ever-popular William in "Black-Eyed Susan," in which he sang, and danced a hornpipe.

**NEGRO PLAYERS
OF NEW YORK IN
THREE PLAYLETS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"The Rider of Dreams" and "Granny Maumee" and "Simon the Cyrenian," by Ridgeley Torrence, acted by Negro players, presented by Mrs. Norman Hapgood, under the direction of Robert Edmond Jones, at the Garden Theater, New York City; evening of April 5. The players: Blanche Deas, Joseph Burt, Opal Cooper, Alexander Rogers, Marie Jackson, Margaret Farley, Marion Johnson, Inez Clough, Andrew Bishop, Lottie Grady, Theodore Roosevelt Bolin, John T. Butler, Jesse Shipp, Robert Atkins, Thomas William, Frederick Slade, Jerome Osborne, Jr., Ralph Hernandez, Jervis Wilson, Earl Taylor, Lyle Berridge, Thomas William and Muriel Smith.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Negro on the stage has so long been associated with the floral wreath bedecking the venerable brow of Uncle Tom that it is time some one came along with a movement to make place in the theater for the Negro who can carry another sort of crown. The Negro apparently has his crown of thorns to wear, and out of his travail there should grow a drama smacking of the American soil. Mrs. Hapgood has taken a step in this direction. It is a significant step, and if the undertaking does not receive encouraging support from all those who talk about an American drama it is because there is no sincerity in that talk.

Mr. Torrence's plays are not great, but there is a fire in them that warms the heart and ignites the imagination. The players Mrs. Hapgood has brought together are no more than promising amateurs, but in their acting there is a sincerity of feeling and a sympathy of understanding that projects the plays with vivid effect. Not the least entertaining is that the word may be allowed, uplifting feature of the program consists of characteristic Negro songs and spirituals by the Clef Club, and these make the usually unbearable music between the acts more than acceptable.

In "The Rider of Dreams" Opal Cooper as Madison Sparrow has dreamed a fine dream for himself, a dream that leads him to the top of the world and offers him all the world has to offer, if he will only go out and take it. He takes first the \$500 his wife has saved through a dozen scrimping, scrubbing, years, and with that he plans, with a white man, to go into the business of buying low and selling high. He takes next, and from the same white man, the loan of a guitar which the white man had previously taken, not as a loan, from Dr. Williams. And now he sits at his supper table in a perfect ecstasy over a future of fine living, with every tooth in his head gold-capped, and every chord on the guitar expressive of the harmony singing in his heart. Done with the Lord, from henceforth Madison Sparrow shifts for himself, and shifts well. But Lucy sees how he is slipping down toward what she is characteristically pleased to term a fiery lake. She understands that his very ecstasy is a desperate and losing wrestle with the evil one. And the knock on the door quite obviously is caused by the hard knuckles of Dr. Williams. But the doctor is one of those angels entertained unawares. Before he leaves he has given the guitar to Madison for the maximum price, his promise to walk the narrow path. And the curtain falls as Madison bemoans the fact that somebody is always spoiling his dreams, and that all he wants is to dream his own dreams in his own way.

In this piece Mr. Cooper does one scene which ranks at the very top of the season's histrionic records. That scene is where he chants his dream, and the ecstasy of it can clearly be seen vibrating every inch of the man. Here all restraint of acting is cast aside. The Negro acts what is within him. For one splendid moment he seems within the character. At other times he, like the others, is pardonedly awkward, hesitating; pardonedly because Negro actors should not be judged, at first, as white players are judged. The Negroes have not had the same training behind them.

"Granny Maumee" is a tragedy which casts a spell over the audience. Granny's eyes, years ago, were lost when she rushed into the flames around the stake to which her Sammy had been tied by a white man guilty of the crime the black boy was being burned for. Since then she had waited for another black son. Pearl is coming with her little baby. Granny attires herself in gala red and awaits the wonderful moment when she shall hold the child in her arms. All the time she knows her sight will be restored. It does come back, and one of the first things she sees is that her great-grandson is not black, but white. Granny sinks back into a

maudlin manipulation of the charms and witchery of African savagery, preparing for the approaching father of the baby the same fate he Sammy suffered. But she sees a vision of this Sammy, and he bids her forgive. So she sends the man away. There is no vengeance, and therein she proves herself royal black, and passes away in the pride of that conviction.

Marie Jackson-Stuart plays Granny Maumee, for the most part quite acceptably, but there are times, particularly towards the end, where her reading and action drag monotonously. This may be a fault of direction rather than of the player. Considerable effect is robbed from the incantation scene by the use of too much light. Cutting the lights down for that scene and sending them up at its close is not as effective as another method might be; candles, say, and very few of those. As it lies, however, the scene is done with gripping power.

"Simon the Cyrenian" tells of the substitution of Simon as the cross-bearer for the Nazarene. Dealing freely with the Biblical text, it makes Simon an African warrior faltering between his duty to his people and a conscience which has shown him the sorrows of the world in one man's eyes. Procula, wife of Pilate, entreats him to take the Nazarene's part, while Acté, a Princess of Egypt, reminds him of worldly conquest in store if he clings to Africa only. The scene in which Simon finally admits he is a follower of the Nazarene, and takes upon himself the red robe, the crown of thorns and the cross, has considerable strength, in that it is easy to feel that the revilements of the mockers are directed, not at Simon and the Nazarene alone, but at the Negro race itself. Mr. Butler's Simon is crude, but strong, and the Barabbas of Jessie Shipp is vivid. Inez Clough, who plays Pilate's wife, has some command of a talent for emotional acting which will probably develop notably. The talent of most of the players is latent; ease should be apparent shortly. Even now, quite clearly the thought precedes the action and word.

The ability of Mr. Jones as director and scenic designer is best illustrated in this last piece. It is no easy task to decide just how to picture the journey to Golgotha without populating the stage with a surplus of supernumeraries who would probably break the illusion into small bits. Mr. Jones has performed that task as a master technician should. He has eliminated all minor details, and shows, actually, only the tops of the three crosses and the insignia born by the mobs.

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, March 8—On the stage of the Royalty Theater is a delightful play called "Remnant," and its message can be heard by all who in the meadowland go out to welcome its fair fragrance. To Miss Marie Lohr all praise, all gratitude. To Messrs. Vedrenne and Eddie a very just acknowledgment. To the authors, Mr. Nicodemoff, who is fighting in France, and Mr. Michael Morton, a cheer to the echo; they have written a play of which the London stage can certainly be proud.

"Petticoats," first postponed to Tuesday last, is now to be presented at the Garrick on Saturday, and with this new arrangement Miss Millie Hilton is enabled to take up the leading part as at first intended.

The London Repertory Theater gave a final performance of "Partnership" on Tuesday afternoon, and further announcements are withdrawn. Meanwhile the Théâtre des Alliés has taken up the days and extra performances are announced. Today and tomorrow "La Petite Chuchotière" is to be repeated. On Saturday afternoon and evening "Le Malade Imaginaire" will be given again, and on March 13, 15, 16, 20, 22 and 23, at 2:30, "Miquette et Mère" will be presented with a cast which includes Mme. Depênage and Mme. Régine Flory.

"The Land of Promise" will be withdrawn at the New Theater on Saturday, March 31, and on April 7, Mr. Dion Boucicault will present a triple bill consisting of a new one-act play written by Sir James Barrie called "Charwomen and the War," a new two-act light comedy by Mr. Alan Alexander Milne, the sub-editor of Punch, and lastly a revival of the first scene of Sir James Barrie's comedy, "Leona," afterward called "The Adored One" and now to be entitled "Seven Women." There are five characters in "Charwomen and the War," four women and one man, the man to be played by Mr. G. H. McMaster, the women by Miss Jean Dell, Miss Clare Greet, Miss Pollio and Miss Ivy Williams.

In the new two-act comedy by Mr. Milne, Miss Peggy Kurton will make her first appearance in legitimate comedy, and the cast will include Miss Helen Haye, Mr. Nigel Playfair, Mr. Martin Lewis and Mr. Dion Boucicault. In "Seven Women" the principal parts have been assigned to Miss Nettie Westcott, Mr. Gordon Ash and Miss Irene Vanbrugh.

The first item in the mixed bill to be given at the Ambassadors on Friday, March 16, is to be altered, but the three last items remain as announced. The leading characters in "The Man Who Married a Dunce Wife" will be played by Mr. George Elton as Botal, Mr. C. M. Hallard as Simon Colline, Mr. Charles Doran as Dolar, Mr. W. G. Fay as Boiscourtier, and Mr. Murray Monford as a blind piper, and Miss Lilian McCarthy as Catherine. "Class," Mr. Robert Van Saun's one-act play, will be played by Miss Lilian McCarthy, Mr. C. M. Hallard and Mr. Doran. "Gonzague" will be enacted by MM. Leon Morton, Jules Delacre, Murry Moncrieff, F. Crommelin and Mme. Valentine Tessier.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a week's lull, Broadway goes back to the trenches this week. Saturday night Ida Reddy Payne produced, at the Garrick, a play of Irish life, "Grasshopper," adapted by Padraig Colum and Mrs. F. E. Washburne from the original of Keyserling. Baltic poet and dramatist. Monday night Arnold Daly made his first appearance as a Belasco star at the Belasco in "The Very Minute," by John Meehan, an American author new to the theater. The scenes are in a small eastern college town and the leading character is the son of the president of the university. At the Liberty Monday night Lew Fields appeared in Frank Mandel's "Bosom Friends," a play about a small town in Pennsylvania.

At the Knickerbocker George Arliss revived "Disraeli" Monday night, with Jeanne Eagels and Margaret Dale in the cast. Monday afternoon Butler Davenport produced his latest play, "Difference in Gods," at the Bramhall Playhouse. Tonight Sir Herbert Tree returns to the New Amsterdam for a four weeks' engagement, presenting "Colonel Newcome." Michael Morton's dramat

JOHN DREW IN "MAJOR PENDENNIS" AT THE HOLLIS

John Drew in "Major Pendennis," comedy by Langdon Mitchell, adapted from Thackeray's novel "Pendennis" staged by Edith Shayne, first time in Boston, Hollis Street Theater, evening of April 9. The cast:

Maj. Arthur Pendennis John Drew
Arthur Pendennis Walter Kingsford
Mrs. Helen Pendennis Edith Shayne
Morgan John S. Brush
Lady Mrs. Macmillar
Lady Clavering Alison Skipworth
Blanche Amory Helen Menken
Harry Foker Edward Phelan
Duchess of Rockminster Helen Beaumont
Fanny Bolton Mary Worth
Capt. Jack Costigan Charles Kennedy
Emily Fotheringay Jane Houston
George Warrington Harold West

Adaptations of literary classics, fictional in form, for use on the stage usually and regrettably show a license by the adapter which Langdon Mitchell has perfectly illustrated in this reconstruction of Thackeray's story. This process of picking and choosing and recasting so as to make Major Pendennis and his nephew Arthur Pendennis the dominant figure of the play obviously had for its aim the magnification of the "star," Mr. Drew, who, as the retired army officer and guardian of the good name and fair fortunes of the Pendennis family, aided much by his acting in creating whatever sense of illusion the performance last evening had.

Of course the habitual mannerisms long associated with this favorite interpreter of society roles were manifest. But they were subordinated to a creditable interpretation of a character not without its virtues albeit more or less conventional, worldly and self-regarding. Aligned by his company, even if handicapped by his play adapter, Mr. Drew did contrive to make the audience live for a time in circles of British society that Thackeray satirized felicitously. And this despite the fact that though the clothes worn, the furniture used and the words uttered were Victorian, the pronunciation and enunciation of some members of the cast were pitilessly Gothamite and of today. In this respect neither Mr. Drew nor Mr. Kingsford erred, the former because of his early association with players of the old school, and the latter because of his English nativity and training.

The adaptation—it is not a play in the technical sense of the word—like the novel details the strategy by which Arthur Pendennis is successively saved from misalliance with Emily Fotheringay, a provincial actress, Fanny Bolton, the daughter of a washerwoman, and Blanche Amory, and finally brought safe to union with proper and winsome Laura Bell. Incidentally, there is much of that clever, sometimes cynical and always wise comment of Thackeray which Mr. Mitchell has transferred with less mutilation than the characters.

Of the company special credit is due to the players who took the parts of Arthur Pendennis, Lady Clavering, Emily Fotheringay and Capt. John Costigan, her father. The performance, as a whole, may be praised for the frictionless manner in which it sped on its way and the assurance with which the work was done, Boston profiting by experimenting done earlier in the tour.

Mr. Drew had many recalls and was forced to make a speech of acknowledgment which had the merit of being brief and modest. For his own sake and for that of his celebrated kinsfolk he is usually welcomed with a brilliant first-night audience in a city where quite early in the history of the American stage the player won a place as man as well as artist.

"GARDEN OF ALLAH" AT BOSTON OPERA

"The Garden of Allah," dramatic spectacle in four parts, dramatized from Robert Louis Stevenson's novel of the same name; by Robert Hichens and Mary Anderson; Boston Opera House, evening of April 9. The cast:

Dominic Enfield Sarah Truax
Suzanne Pearl Gray
Count Anteoni Howard Gould
Father Roubier Albert Andruss
Captain de Trevignac Edward Everett
The Sand Diviner Saleem Ayoub
Irene Fonda
Boris Androvsky William Jeffrey

"The Garden of Allah," a dramatic

spectacle, is the story of a monk, who, tired of confinement, breaks his vows and seeks the open world. His romance with an English woman, whom he meets in the desert, ends with his return to his devotional life. Both find surcease in renunciation. The long play is divided into eight scenes and seven rather long intermissions. The pictorial staging, of course, is the feature of the production: the camels, caravans, chattering Arabs, sand dunes and dance halls representing life in the desert and in Algerian cities.

Possibly in opposition to the rather sluggish pace of the story, the performance is kept in a melodramatic key both in the acting of the principals and in the management of the supernumeraries. Granting the conventionality of their material, Mr. Jeffrey acted Boris with simplicity and strength, while he is deficient in breath control; Miss Truax played Dominic with grace, dignity and pathos, and Mr. Gould was an efficient Count Anteoni. Here and there a minor role stood out vividly. The scenic features, and the unusual lighting effects of the Liebler production are reproduced for this popular-priced engagement.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"The Garden of Allah," 8:15. Plymouth—"Major Pendennis," 8:10. Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:15. Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Boston Opera House, Majestic, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 3:15.

GOLDSMITH COMEDY AT COPELY THEATER

"She Stoops to Conquer," comedy by Oliver Goldsmith, presented by the Henry Jewett Players at the Copley Theater, evening of April 9. The cast:

Mrs. Hardcastle Beatrice Miller
Mr. Hardcastle Fred W. Pernell
Tony Lumpkin H. Conway Wingfield
Katherine Jessie Newcomb
Jack Slang J. Casler-West
Dick Muggins Henry Bell
Aminadab George Reed
Tom Twist Frederick Allen
Stingo Nicholas Joy
Young Marlowe Lionel Glau
George Hastings Leon Gordon
Sir Charles Marlowe Leonard Craske

This performance had ensemble style, atmosphere. These qualities, none too common in the theater, are due to the special adaptability of the Henry Jewett Players to British drama, exhibited in contemporary plays this season at the Copley and now in Goldsmith's old comedy. If not comedy, strictly speaking, Goldsmith's play is at least elegant farce, needing a dignified as well as a sprightly performance if it is to achieve its true effect. At the Copley Goldsmith's personages are presented, as ladies and gentlemen, slightly eccentric, of course, but not the clowns they too often have been in revivals of this play in recent years. Mr. Glenister, in particular, succeeds in making of Young Marlowe something more than the usual silly cad.

Capt. Thomas J. Hammond, who appeared for the prosecution, said the case should establish the fact that the United States Government will not allow any interference with soldiers on any active duty.

He added that a jail sentence for the former soldier would not be requested, as Jackson had done good service at the Mexican border last summer. Captain Hammond said, also: "Time of war the Government regards guard duty as highly important, and it will not tolerate interference of any kind. This case had been brought to impress this fact upon every one. I want members of my company protected from thoughtlessness on the part of civilians, who must understand that guardsmen must be in a condition to perform duty at all times. The guardsmen who saw service at the Mexican border understand this fully. I shall request that further interference be dealt with more severely."

Mr. Gordon might have been a better selection for the role of Tony, though he is a capable Hastings. Miss Newcombe romped amusingly as Constance, and Mr. Craske acted at least three small parts with variety. Cameron Matthews succeeded in being legitimately funny as Diggory, a character that is usually so over-acted it is not amusing at all. A simple "front scene" for the tavern episode might shorten the tedious wait in the first act.

BOSTON NOTES

"Monsieur Beaucaire," the dramatization of Booth Tarkington's story, is to be given in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, April 11, by the Lent-A-Hand Dramatic Club of Greater Boston, for the benefit of the Red Cross and home relief work. Miss Ann Bridgers will have the title role and Miss Elizabeth Kyle that of Lady Mary.

Hall Caine's newest melodrama, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," is to have its first performance Wednesday evening at the Shubert Theater, with cast including Derwent Hall Caine, Edmund Breese, Miss Mabel Talbot, Fannie Yorska and Whitford Kane.

"A Tailor-Made Man," after four weeks at the Hollis Street Theater, moved to the Tremont Theater last evening to continue its Boston run.

For the week beginning April 16 at the Copley Theater the Henry Jewett Players will appear in Ibsen's "Pillars of Society."

Changes for the week beginning April 23 will bring to Boston four plays not yet seen here: Miss Elsa Ferguson in "Shirley Kave"; Galsworthy's "The Pigeon" at the Copley Theater; "The Year of the Tiger," the Harvard prize play, at the Castle Square Theater for the first time anywhere; and Percy Mackaye's "Mater," acted by amateurs under the auspices of the Drama League of Boston, in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music building. On April 30 a double bill at the Copley will include "Don," which was played in Boston by the New Theater Company and at the St. James Theater, and "The Lost Silk Hat," a comedy by Lord Dunstan not yet played in Boston.

M. Jacques Copeau, director of Le Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier, a Parisian experimental playhouse, will speak in French at Harvard Hall 1, Harvard College, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The lecture is open to the public.

Miss Cecil Spooner began a fortnight's engagement at the Castle Square Theater last evening in her own comedy-drama in four acts, "My Irish Cinderella"; and pleased the audience with her lively impersonation of a witty and warm-hearted character child, who is palmed off on an English lord as his granddaughter. She turns out to be the real heir after all. The piece recalls, not too closely, "Peg o' My Heart" and "Little Lord Fauntleroy," with a dash of "The Little Princess." As popular-priced entertainment it is fair.

NEW MEMBERS OF WAYS AND MEANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Sterling of Illinois and Representative Martin of Louisiana, were named today as the new Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Martin, a Progressive, voted with the Democrats when the House was organized.

The rest of the committee was unchanged, the holdover Republicans being: Fordney of Michigan, Gardner of Massachusetts, Moore of Pennsylvania, Green of Iowa, Sloan of Nebraska, Hill of Connecticut, Long worth of Ohio and George W. Fairchild of New York.

MAN WHO BOUGHT BOTTLE OF LIQUOR FOR SOLDIER FINED

Former Guardsman Ordered by Judge to Pay \$50 in the Northampton District Court

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Because he purchased a bottle of whiskey for a National Guardsman and the guardsman became incapacitated after using the whiskey, Patrick F. Jackson was fined \$50 on a charge of interfering with a member of the National Guard while on duty, in the District Court here yesterday. This is the first case of this kind to come up in this county and a large number of people signified their approval of the court's action. Jackson himself had been a guardsman but had physically dislocated.

Capt. Thomas J. Hammond, who appeared for the prosecution, said the case should establish the fact that the United States Government will not allow any interference with soldiers on any active duty.

He added that a jail sentence for the former soldier would not be requested, as Jackson had done good service at the Mexican border last summer. Captain Hammond said, also: "Time of war the Government regards guard duty as highly important, and it will not tolerate interference of any kind. This case had been brought to impress this fact upon every one. I want members of my company protected from thoughtlessness on the part of civilians, who must understand that guardsmen must be in a condition to perform duty at all times. The guardsmen who saw service at the Mexican border understand this fully. I shall request that further interference be dealt with more severely."

Guardsmen Offered Liquor

A man offered two members of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G. liquor from a bottle while they were on duty in the Fenway last night, whereupon they promptly arrested him and had him taken to the East Armory. Col. Edward L. Logan let the man go after giving him a sharp lecture. The man gave his name as Jesse Semple of 25 Bickford Street.

Tampering with the members of the National Guard by offering them liquor or in any other way will not be tolerated. "Don't fool with the guard," is the laconic advice Colonel Logan gives. No special orders have been given to the guardsmen to refuse liquor while on duty, as the case is felt to be fully covered in the general orders that a man on duty must have no communication with any one except in the strict performance of his duty.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS' WORK IS DESCRIBED

Wartime work for girls was discussed by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, president of the Camp Fire Girls of America, in speaking on the work of the organization before the Boston Sunday School Superintendents Union in Ford Hall last night. An immediate work for girls, the speaker said, would be in the direction of conserving existing food supplies by preventing waste in the home and extending the use of acceptable substitutes for the more widely used food products.

Many women could be released to fill the positions left by men joining the ranks and to replace men employed in factories and business establishments if the girls would perform the housework now done by servants, he said. An opportunity for service by the girls would be in connection with the home gardens and the canning, on a large scale, of the surplus products of one season for other seasons of the year. Dr. Gulick described the work of the Camp Fire Girls, and at the close 50 girls gave an exhibition of their work under the direction of Mrs. Gulick, the founder of the organization.

MOTION PICTURES

Miss Mary Pickford's fourth film for Artcraft, "A Romance of the Redwoods," is being directed by Cecil DeMille. Francis X. Bushman and Miss Beverly Bayne are next to appear in a five-reel picture entitled "Cyclone Higgins, D. D.", written and directed by W. Christie Cabané. Vitagraph has purchased the motion picture rights to Alfred Henry Lewis' "Wolfville" stories. Maurice Tourneur and Lou Tellegen are now directing for Lasky. Miss Nancy O'Neill will make pictures at present for Mutual because of the demands of her stage work in "The Wanderer," at the Manhattan Theater, New York City. David Wark Griffith is expected to begin in May his first picture for release by Artcraft. Porter Emerson Browne has been added to the Goldwyn scenario staff. William S. Hart has renewed his contract with Ince-Triangle for two years. Arthur Hopkins is to direct Miss Maxine Elliott's second Goldwyn picture. Robert Harron, who has long acted in Mae Marsh's Triangle pictures, is to be her leading man in her second Goldwyn feature. The first Roscoe Arbuckle comedy for Paramount will be released April 23.

FULLER SISTERS SING

At Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Monday evening, the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller, appearing in costumes of the early Victorian period, gave a recital of British folk songs, partly with accompaniment of harp. Their program opened with the "Singers' Apology" and included "Children's Action Songs," "Romances," "Songs of Country Work and Play" and "Songs of Happy Lovers." The concert was given under the auspices of the Cambridge Social Union.

GOVERNMENT SUES RAILROAD

HARTFORD, Conn.—Damages aggregating \$101,991, are sought in action brought in the Federal Court on behalf of the Government against the New Haven road. The suit is for non-payment of certain portions of the Government tax on net incomes for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912.

SENTENCE IN ARSON CASE

Five to six years in State Prison was the sentence imposed upon Harry Green, in the Superior Court yesterday, for setting fire to a house in Marion Street, East Boston.

MALDEN MINISTERS TO ASK REMOVAL OF LIQUOR NOTICES

Association at Meeting Today Votes to Request That They Be Taken From Street Cars

MALDEN, Mass.—At a noon meeting of the Malden Ministers Association at the Malden Y. M. C. A. today it was voted to request the advertising company which has the contract for all advertising in street cars of the Boston Elevated to remove all liquor advertisements in street cars running into Malden, which is no-license territory.

Today's action was a sequence to a protest made to Matthew C. Brush, president of the Elevated. President Brush informed the association that the Elevated had let the contract for advertising to another company for a period of years and that unless the liquor advertisements were obnoxious they could not be removed on account of the terms of the advertising contract. The ministers believe that the liquor advertisements in a city which annually votes against the sale of liquor are obnoxious, and so the matter will be taken up with the advertising company in an effort to have the advertisements removed.

The Rev. James E. Carleton, secretary of the association, reported today that several business firms whose advertisements have appeared on an illuminated bill board on Pleasant Street on Sunday evenings have signed their willingness to withdraw their advertising from the company if the sign is illuminated on Sunday evenings. The ministers have been protesting this illuminated sign for some time.

REAL ESTATE

Emile F. Coulon has sold the lot at 109 Bay State Road with an area of 3461 square feet, assessed for \$13,800, to Frank H. Lahey.

Sadie Alkins has purchased from Frank Stern a four-story brick house and 1161 square feet of land at 57 Lowell Street, West End, assessed for \$12,700, of which \$5200 is land value; also a four-story brick house and 1176 square feet of land at 12 Minot Street, assessed for \$10,100, of which \$4700 applies on the land.

The four-story brick house and lot at 72 Bowdoin street, together with 1200 square feet of land, carrying an assessment of \$14,000, has been bought by Edmund L. Leeds from Josephine E. Maher.

NORTH END AND SOUTH END

Ginario Capodilupo has sold to General De Gruttola, the five-story brick mercantile building at 163 Endicott Street, North End. There is a land area of 1048 square feet valued at \$7300, a part of the \$14,100 assessment.

Provident Realty Company has sold to Julie Bencal the 2½-story brick house and 1100 square feet of land at 17 Bradford Street, South End. The total taxed value is \$2500 and the land carries \$1400 of it.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Edwin Phillips has bought the three-story brick apartment house at 21 Nazing Street, Roxbury, owned by Daniel E. Measures. The property is assessed for \$28,700 including \$2700 carried on the 5100 square feet of land.

Charles W. Russell has bought from Elliot B. Church a frame dwelling house and 3962 square feet of land at 123 Dakota Street, Dorchester. This estate is valued at \$6700.

BLOCK OF STORES IN BROOKLINE

Approximately 16,500 feet of land on the northerly corner of Harvard and Green streets, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, have been sold by Max Shoolman to Paul and Caroline Carbone. The grantor has just erected on this land a block of six stores built of terra-cotta with marble and glass fronts. Four of the stores have been rented. The grantor was represented by Henry W. Savage Inc. and the purchasers by Whitcomb & Company, 10 State Street.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Norfolk St. 411, Ward 21; City of Boston, J. E. McLaughlin; brick school house.

West St. 41, Ward 11; Edison Electric Illuminating Company; brick power house.

Washington St. 322, Ward 22; W. G. Richardson, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.

Cambidge St. 6, Ward 5; W. P. Blake; after hotel.

So. Eden St. 33, Ward 3; A. Di Plate; after mercantile.

Washington St. 765, Ward 5; Weeks Real Estate Trust; after store and offices.

SUFFRAGE GAINS IN WISCONSIN SENATE

MADISON, Wis.—Taking the opponents of woman suffrage by surprise, the Wisconsin Senate today passed, under a suspension of rules, 20 to 12, the bill providing for a State-wide vote on full suffrage for women in November, 1918.

GOVERNMENT SUES RAILROAD

HARTFORD, Conn.—Damages aggregating \$101,991, are sought in action brought in the Federal Court on behalf of the Government against the New Haven road. The suit is for non-payment of certain portions of the Government tax on net incomes for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912.

SENTENCE IN ARSON CASE</

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS SHOW AN IRREGULAR PRICE TREND

Sharp Advance in Foreign Bonds
Regarded as Significant—
Stocks Sell Off and Then Recover—Fluctuations Are Wide

There was an irregular and sagging stock market in New York in the fore part of today's session. There were small changes at the opening, and the list grew heavier as trading progressed. There was weakness in spots, particularly Delaware & Hudson and Texas Company, American Can, Bethlehem Steel "B," International Mercantile Marine common, New York Central, Ohio Cities Gas, Studebaker and Utah Copper were other leaders in the decline. Steel common lost half a point.

Insignificant and mixed price fluctuations marked the early Boston stock dealings today.

A significant feature of the forenoon trading was the rather strong upward tendency of foreign bonds while other classes of bonds were selling off. A famous financier many years ago said that if one wished to determine what country was winning in war he could reach accurate conclusions by watching the course of the Government bond prices. If a country was winning, the war prices of its bonds would indicate it by advancing.

New York stocks sold off abruptly after the first hour, but recovered a good part of their loss before midday. Baldwin dropped near six points to \$1, on report of an explosion at one of the company's buildings, but recovered most of the loss when it was learned that the loss was not severe. Delaware & Hudson was off 3% at the opening at 127, and declined to 124 before rallying. Central Leather was off a point at the opening at 86, and declined two points further.

The rails became strong before midday. Reading, after opening up 1/4 at 92%, declined to 92, and sold up to 93% before midday. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 135 1/4, receded to 134% and advanced nearly two points. Texas Company opened up 1/4 at 211 1/4, declined to 206, and recovered four points during the first half of the session.

The local market continued easy throughout the forenoon. Allouez sold off 1/4 to 61. Old Dominion lost a point, receding to 59. Calumet & Arizona opened up 1/4 at 78 1/2, and declined a point before midday.

Further good gains were made by the railroad issues in the early afternoon. Wheeling & Lake Erie, after early weakness, displayed considerable strength. Reading, Union Pacific and New York Central advanced further and then receded somewhat before the beginning of the last hour. Sears-Roebeck was conspicuously weak. Wilson and Swift were strong. Cudahy was weak.

New York total sales, 735,700 shares; \$8,430,000 bonds.

RESERVES OF BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks and Old Colony Trust Company, members of the clearing house, are appended:

	April 7	March 31
National Union.	100%	100%
Fourth-Athletic.	16.69	25.78
Merchants.	16.84	24.11
Second.	15.22	23.09
Nat Shawmut.	13.24	17.99
Webster & Atlan.	15.24	18.99
Boylston.	18.72	18.90
First.	17.66	19.21
Nat Security.	19.91	29.03
Commercial.	18.05	17.88
Old Colony Trust.	16.53	27.33
Aggregate.	15.86	28.54

Five of the 11 banks are stronger than the previous week in legal reserve and seven in actual reserve. One bank is below the legal reserve requirement of 15 per cent, compared with none below in week before. Average aggregate legal reserve is .52 per cent lower than last week's and actual reserve .11 per cent higher.

ARMY CONTRACTS
CHICAGO, Ill.—Orders for \$25,000,000 of war supplies for United States Army will be placed immediately upon receipt of word from Washington that the forces have been ordered to take the field.

WEATHER
Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer; northwest gales diminishing.

For New England and Western New York: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; strong northwest winds diminishing.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a.m. 28°10 a.m. 30
12 noon. 32

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a.m.
Albany. 28°New Orleans. 82
Buffalo. 28°New York. 30
Chicago. 28°Philadelphia. 32
Cincinnati. 28°St. Louis. 32
Denver. 28°Portland, Me. 28
Des Moines. 28°Portland, Ore. 40
Jacksonville. 28°San Francisco. 45
Kansas City. 28°St. Louis. 40
Nantucket. 28°Washington. 32

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises. 8:21High water.
Sun sets. 8:2112:50 Moon rises. 1:20 p.m.
Length of day. 12:50Moon rises. 11:11 p.m.
Length vehicle lamps at 8:30 P.M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sale, and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low	Sale
Alaska Gold.	8	8	73/4	73/4	73/4
Allis-Chal.	25 2/6	25 2/6	25 2/6	25 2/6	25 2/6
Am B Sugar.	95	95	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Can.	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Canpf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Car Fy.	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am H & L.	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14	14
Am H & L pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Linseed.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Linsd'pf.	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Loco.	66 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	98	98	98	98	98
Am Steel Fy.	55	57	55	55	55
Am Sugar.	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Woolen.	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Wool pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Writ pf.	45	45	45	45	45
Am Zinc.	34	34 1/2	34	34	34
Am Zinc pf.	67	67	67	67	67
Anaconda.	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
At & T Bt & At.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atchison.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchison pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98	98
At Coast Li.	114	114	114	114	114
At Gulfctf.	105	105	102 1/2	103	103
At Gulfctf.	62	62	62	62	62
Bald Loco.	55 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Bald Loco pf.	101	101	100	100	100
Balt & Ohl.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76	76	76
B & O pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Batopilas.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel.	133 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Beth Steel B.	129	129	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
BFGoodrich.	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
BFGood'h'p.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Brook R T.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Brun's Term.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Burns Bros.	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Butte & Sup.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42	42
Callahan Min.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cal Petrol.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21	21
Cal Petrolpf.	52	52	51	51	51
Cal Pacific.	158 1/2	159 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Cm & St Pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Chi Ricfts. 2D	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Chi & G West.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chi & G Westpf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chi & G Westpf.	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Chi & N W pf.	160	160	160	160	160
Chi & Col.	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chino Cop.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Col Fuel.	47	47	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Col Gas & El.	44	44	42	43 1/2	43 1/2
Con Gas.	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	91	91
Con Gas.	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Corn Prod.	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Corn Prodpf.	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Cru Steel.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Cru Steel.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Cub-AmSug.	185 1/2	185	185	185	185
Cuban CSug.	45	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cuban CSpf.	91	91	91	91	91
Del & Huds.	127	127	119 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Dome Min.	17	17	16	16 1/2	16 1/2
Driggs-Sea.	82	82	82	82	82
Erie 2D pf.	31	32 1/2	31	32 1/2	32 1/2
Erie 2D pf.	31	32 1/2	31	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gen Electric.	161 1/2	173	161 1/2	163	163
Gen Motors.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Gen NorOre.	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Int Con Cor.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	31	31 1/2	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4
Int Mer Marpf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
In Paper.	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL SHOE TRADE RULES MORE QUIET

Although Visiting Buyers Place Some Orders, Purchasing Is of Rather Desultory Nature — Prices Already Up to Limit

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

The local shoe market is inactive. Visiting buyers are placing orders, but their buying is rather desultory. Their reports are fairly encouraging, but it is felt that prices are already up to the limit which consumers will pay, therefore if the war increases the cost of footwear just what turn the demand will take is doubtful.

A new army order for 500,000 pairs of shoes has been placed with four local manufacturers and done without resorting to the usual asking for bids. This means buying of a large quantity of leather fairly similar to what the general trade is using. Possibly the extraordinary call may start prices upward. Such conditions are customary to say the least, especially when another order is likely soon to follow.

Furthermore, certain large distributors of shoes have recently ordered liberally of men's footwear and a few have included ladies' lines, both staples and novelties. As this information comes from manufacturers, it is fair to presume that it is more than a rumor. There are exceptions. General conditions are featured by small orders.

That portion of the trade which has been buying lightly all the season is no nearer conviction that prices will hold where they now are than ever, and therefore, some of the smaller jobbers are in an unfavorable position to stand war prices which may come before buyers are looking for them.

Although the trade is environed by things which demand its closest attention, all are on a level, opinions of the most experienced regarding the future having no real value. Individuals are found pursuing their own course, selling on a basis which stock on hand makes possible. As a matter of fact, the market cannot yet realize what entanglements a state of war with a so-called first-class power may bring.

Reports from the factories are not too unfavorable, in fact, they by no means correspond with the expressions heard on the "street," for it is seldom that one is found but that has several weeks' work ahead, and now that buyers need be no longer skeptical as to an immediate demand for heavy goods, they may see the necessity of doing something at once and act before the market responds to an abnormal pressure.

Men's high grade shoes have advanced in price over last season a fair amount, and the rise may not stop where it now is. Good authority predicts a steady trend that way and buyers would do well seriously to seek information now, and not be too optimistic regarding such matters.

Circumstances are too grave for a proper survey of the shoe business at present. Some manufacturers are reported to be well supplied with business, while others have very little, but the situation as a whole is considered likely to become active as soon as merchants can get their bearings under affairs coincident to war. However, prices on all grades of footwear are firm, and the prospects for early shipment of new orders not very good.

The long expected break in the packer hide market has come in the past week, sales totaling more than 150,000 hides being reported, although it is believed that the confidential transactions were nearly as many more. Prices broke from 2 to 3 cents and then were firmly held.

It was estimated that the packers were holding about 750,000 hides, with daily receipts continually adding to this large number. As the bulk of this stock was comparatively unattractive, having a full complement of grubs, with other objections usual to the winter hides, the tanners have felt all along that concessions would come if the buyers could hold aloof from the market until the warmth of spring began to leave its mark of improvement. The deduction has proved true and from now on the market may be more normal in its activity.

The war will, no doubt, have a strengthening effect, but it is almost too near the time to pull off the spring stock for holders to expect fancy prices for the poorest hides of the whole year.

The rumors of an Argentine hide embargo has strengthened the situation, and it could not have come at a more opportune time for the packers, for it seems certain that the demand for leather will be excessive during the balance of the year, at least, so with the hindrance which a South American embargo would entail, tanners might be at the mercy of the packers.

At best, the situation has critical features, and although the value put upon these hides in question is still beyond the range of a fair compensation, circumstances may alter the situation and a dull market change to an active one in short order. Present prices are expected to drop still further before this quality of stock can be materially reduced.

The demand for leather is improving. Shoe manufacturers are looking over the market with unmistakable interest. It is considered high time that they prepare for the fall run and that war orders take precedence to all other business the regular buy-

ers should move or some will be left, either in price or supply and perhaps both.

There is a better domestic demand for hemlock sole leather, but foreign buying has dropped out of sight. Prices are firm. No. 1 BA leather is quoted at 58, and packer hide leather listed at 60, other grades of either kind selling for 1 cent less. The market is strong.

Though union sole leather shows improvement, there is no great hurry featured in any action of the buyers. Sole cutters are the only active visitors the market has had lately. Factory buyers have been getting pointers rather than doing real business. The supply is no better than fair, and prices are strong. M & L backs, tan-gony run; are bringing 80, but choice tan-gony is quoted at 85. Heavy weights are strong at 1 cent, perhaps 2 cents less, with stocks averaging a pound, f. o. b. mill, Pittsburgh base.

Oak sole, local market, is reported as fairly active, still there is room for improvement. Army orders may give this stock a boost, so on the whole, indications are good. Backs are selling from 86 to 88 and No. 1 backs bring 95 and strong at that. There are also most always what might be called job lots on hand, which offer a good trade for those who can use small quantities of mixed tannages. The market has a strong tone and with a war's demand now a surety, the chances of a drop in values are negligible.

The calfskin market is again on the move. The prices are now off enough to give them a wider attraction and the call has extended to other than men's shoes. There is a fair stock of raw skins available, accumulated during this late dull spell, but not enough however, to provide for a long and growing demand. Black skins are held firmly at 60 to 62. Tanners are not over zealous in pushing them at those prices, believing that another month will change to higher figures. Colors are quoted from 65 to 70 and several buyers have taken fair size lots. The future appears bright for a good business, with the trend toward an advance decidedly strong.

Side upper leather tanners have extended ideas regarding the spring demand, now that war orders have been awarded, with more to come. The 1,000,000 pairs already placed involves at least \$1,500,000 of leather added to a natural desire of shoe manufacturers to get their wants supplied. Activity should tone up to a marked degree. Black chrome is now quoted from 40 to 46. Retanned chrome sides are selling from 40 to 44, according to weights. Elle is slow, quotations running from 45 to 50. Snuffed sides, a substitute for calfskins, are still in demand, although the tanners have restricted the sale by intent or carelessness in not finishing the stock as expected. The business, however, will be largely influenced by the price of calfskins.

The glazed kid market has started up a little, and, although stocks in sight are fairly large, they would soon dwindle if the foreign orders could be shipped. The urgent need of this leather abroad can be cited by the fact that one exporter forwarded, by parcel post to Petrograd, \$46,000 of glazed kid, put up in 3½-pound packages. Surely an undisputable proof that the stock was much wanted. The quotations for top grades are from 70 to 80, with those for medium to poor ranging down to 40. The best proof of the strength of the market is the ease with which prices have been held the past three months.

DRIGGS-SEABURY ORDNANCE AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Strength in stock of Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company is in response to order for 2000 Lewis machine guns for the Navy and to the expectation that this may be followed by still larger orders for the Army. Army tests of the gun are scheduled to take place about end of this month, but in view of the apparent success in the naval test it is possible that orders may be placed without waiting for further trials.

It is not generally known that the Driggs-Seabury Company controls the patents on the Driggs-Schroeder breech-lock which is used on nearly all United States naval guns.

The Savage Arms plant, which makes the Lewis gun, is busy with orders for the Allies. It is understood that the orders for United States will not materially delay the delivery of these.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOMINATIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Regular nominations for officers and members of committees of New York Stock Exchange for annual election which will be held May 14 follow: For president, H. G. S. Noble; for treasurer, Charles M. Newcombe. Members of governing committee to serve four years: E. V. D. Cox, William B. Potts, William T. Floyd, William H. Remick, L. E. Hedgesfield, E. H. H. Simons, W. W. Heaton, George B. Thurnauer, Allen S. Lindsey and Howard F. Whitney. To serve three years, Robert R. Atterbury. To serve two years, Morgan Davis, F. B. Heech and Arthur J. Rosenthal; and for trustees of the gratuity fund, H. C. Swards to serve five years, W. W. Heaton four years, and William Baylis three years.

PACIFIC COAST CROPS
TACOMA, Wash.—Abundant water supplies for irrigation in Washington and California and parts of Oregon indicate good crops for those states this year. Idaho reports good prospects in districts where there were failures last year. California barley acreage will be increased from 650,000 acres to 800,000. California will plant 100,000 acres in rice.

FEDERAL STEEL CONTRACTS AT FAIR FIGURES

Work for the U. S. Navy Covers 300,000 Tons—No Premiums to Be Paid by the Government

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contract placed by United States Navy with steel companies covers 300,000 tons of bars, plates and shapes, to be shipped this year. The plates seven-eighths of the entire tonnage, will be furnished at 29¢, and bars and shapes at 2½¢, a pound, f. o. b. mill, Pittsburgh base.

The Government is determined that no premiums shall be paid on any war material purchased from any manufacturers. It is understood, however, that prices to the United States Government will not prevail on steel products sold to the Allies, although it is rumored that some concessions will be granted allies of the United States. The prices in steel established by the British Government are relatively lower than prices prevailing here for obvious reasons, one of which is the lower wage scale in English mills.

Word comes from Washington that Secretary Daniels has agreed with the steel companies, represented by President Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation, to pay \$2.90 per hundred pounds base for structural steel to be used in construction of ships for the Government either in the navy or private shipyards.

According to department's estimate, this will be a saving of \$18,000,000 on steel to be purchased by the Government, indicating that the department will soon place orders for between 375,000 and 400,000 tons of ship steel.

The Steel Corporation recently established an average price of five cents a pound for ship steel, including bars, plates and shapes, but only a small tonnage of bars is utilized in shipbuilding, nearly all steel required coming under classification of structural shapes or plates. Independents' minimum for shapes is \$3.75 per hundred and ship plates \$7.50 per hundred, or an average of \$5.62 per hundred.

Average price of the Steel Corporation and of the independent mills for ship steel is thus \$5.31 per hundred.

In paying \$2.90 per hundred,

the Government would thus save \$2.41 per hundred pounds, or \$48.20 per ton.

These prices refer to shipments at convenience of the mill, and an average of at least six cents a pound is being charged by independents for ship steel to be delivered early in 1918. When these latter prices are taken into consideration, the Government will be saving \$62 per ton or even more, and total saving would be in excess of \$18,000,000.

At \$2.90 per hundred, the Government will pay \$58 per ton for plates and shapes for ship construction. Steel required by the Army is of different character, but the agreement thus far entered into covers only structural steel. Official prices of the Steel Corporation for shipments at convenience of mill, established a few weeks ago, cover \$3.55 for bars, \$3.60 for shapes, and \$5.50 for plates, an average of \$4.48. Prices current in the open market are higher, the minimum being 3.50 for bars, \$3.75 for shapes and \$6.50 for tank plates, making an average of \$4.58. The Army, however, does not use a very heavy tonnage of structural steel. The high carbon steel used in manufacture of high explosive shells commands a much higher price, and purchase of such steel will doubtless be agreed upon at a higher level, just as a special agreement will be entered into for manufacture of ordnance, armor plate and forgings for the Navy.

The revenue and expenditure statement of the Treasury for the week ending March 10 shows a marked decrease in the total receipts for the seven days. The revenue amounted to £18,914,000 which, with one exception, is lower than for any week since Jan. 1. The decline is due primarily to the lower income tax collections which yielded £11,140,000. Excess profits tax brought in £3,949,000, and the present rate of yield is maintained somewhere near £140,000,000 and will have been received from this source or a surplus over the budget estimate of some £50,000,000 or more.

The sum so far received from income tax is only £15,240,000 short of the budget estimate and as there are still three weeks to run from the date of the return there is every prospect of a substantial surplus being realized from this quarter.

Expenditure for the week totaled £31,596,000 which with £70,000,000 Treasury bills paid off, gave a surplus over receipts for the week of £22,751,000 to be provided for. The fourth payment in respect of the war loan gave £132,000,000 and a further £3,500,000 was received from the sale of War Savings certificates, so that £52,749,000 was added to the cash balances. The total amount of war loan money received by the Treasury is now shown to be £273,560,000. The total Treasury bills now outstanding is reduced to £576,191,000, or only some £9,000,000 more than the total outstanding at March 31, 1916.

The price of silver has steadily declined throughout the week to 35 15-16¢ per ounce. The supply has been larger and the demand less insistent. It is not expected that the quotation will recede much further.

On the Royal Exchange the weakness of the Italian lira remains pronounced. The rouble has improved somewhat to 167 1/2 and the franc has hardened a point to 27.81¢. Among the Scandinavian rates Christiania and Stockholm have been low against London, but the movement of the former has been stated to be in connection with special circumstances which are only of a temporary nature. Madrid has moved further against England to 22.33¢, while Holland is unchanged at 18.15¢.

Export business continues quiet, largely due to the submarine menace. One English representative has recently been permitted to forward less than 10 per cent of orders placed for American machinery. Some additional foreign orders have been placed, including two lots of 50 machines each, for shipment to England and Japan, and one large inquiry has come for Russia.

Transportation difficulties continue embarrassing to manufacturers in Pacific Northwest and hurry orders are being placed with eastern manufacturers for delivery by express.

CANADIAN BOND SALES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Municipal bond sales in Canada in March, as compiled by the Monetary Times of Toronto, were \$276,453, of which \$47,440 were sold in the United States, as compared with \$458,874 for February and \$2,027,741 for March last year, when sales in the United States were \$595,000. Municipal financing in March this year was limited by the Government war loan.

HANDLE WAR BONDS FREE

TACOMA, Wash.—Abundant water supplies for irrigation in Washington and California and parts of Oregon indicate good crops for those states this year. Idaho reports good prospects in districts where there were failures last year. California barley acreage will be increased from 650,000 acres to 800,000. California will plant 100,000 acres in rice.

LONDON MONEY RATES TREND IS DOWNWARD

Discounts Also Cheapen as Result of Treasury Redeeming Big Amounts of Advances With War Loan Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The iron market is ranging between \$32 and \$35. The former is the minimum for the rest of the year and 1918 by the leading interest, which has sold both into this and next year at that figure. The only other interest really in the market quoted the same level Monday, but the leading foundry interest, Sloane-Sheffield, would, it was understood, open books for April selling at \$35. Car lots have sold at \$35. A quotation of \$34 was made on 2000 tons for May and June delivery. Lots of 300, 500 and 1800 tons were sold at \$32 for second half delivery.

That there will be less iron than the regular trade will desire for second half seems established. One maker, whose southern customers alone will require 75,000 tons in the second half, has an unsold capacity of less than 50,000 tons. There was probably an accumulation during March. One interest, due to ship 40,000 tons, shipped only 23,000 on a make of 24,000. Sloane-Sheffield is reported as moving its basic for the Allies in greater quantities.

Spot standard beehive foundry coke has advanced to \$15, with contracts at the high mark of \$12, with little or none to be had.

Cast iron pipe has advanced still further. Quotations now are \$48 for four-inch and \$45 for six-inch and upward with \$1 added for gas pipe.

The scrap market has moved up \$2 a ton owing to extensive use of scrap in place of pig iron. Old steel rails bring \$18 and \$20, heavy melting steel \$18, and machinery cast \$19 and \$20 f. o. b. Birmingham yards.

Steel bars are quoted at 3.40 cents to 3.75 cents in car-load lots; iron bars 3.30 cents to 3.50 cents.

Charcoal iron is selling at \$36.50 and \$37.50.

SOUTHERN IRON MARKET PRICES RULING STRONG

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The iron market is ranging between \$32 and \$35. The former is the minimum for the rest of the year and 1918 by the leading interest, which has sold both into

this and next year at that figure. The only other interest really in the market quoted the same level Monday, but the leading foundry interest, Sloane-Sheffield, would, it was understood, open books for April selling at \$35. Car lots have sold at \$35. A quotation of \$34 was made on 2000 tons for May and June delivery. Lots of 300, 500 and 1800 tons were sold at \$32 for second half delivery.

That there will be less iron than the regular trade will desire for second half seems established. One maker, whose southern customers alone will require 75,000 tons in the second half, has an unsold capacity of less than 50,000 tons. There was probably an accumulation during March. One interest, due to ship 40,000 tons, shipped only 23,000 on a make of 24,000. Sloane-Sheffield is reported as moving its basic for the Allies in greater quantities.

Spot standard beehive foundry coke has advanced to \$15, with contracts at the high mark of \$12, with little or none to be had.

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BRITISH HOLDING OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ISSUES

Directors of Canadian Pacific have sent stockholders a letter outlining plan to deposit with company the Canadian Pacific securities which the British Government has acquired or is to acquire from "all persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom," in place of which are to be issued 20 30-year 5 per cent collateral trust bonds in dollar form.

With assent of Canadian Pacific, the British Government included its securities among those which were borrowed to be pledged in New York as security for borrowings, and they have been used to some extent for that purpose. But it is considered that these securities will be more available for the operation of creating exchange in favor of Great Britain if put in a form acceptable to American investors

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COACH H. O. PAGE LIKES ILLINOIS AND OHIO STATE

University of Chicago Baseball Coach Favors Those Two for the Championship of the Western Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois and Ohio State are the teams considered by Coach H. O. Page of the University of Chicago as the leading candidates for the Western Conference baseball championship, should the season be played through. These teams are selected by the Maroon coach because of the presence of a large nucleus of veterans in each squad and because they possess pitching staffs well above the average. Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Indiana will be represented by teams of unusual strength.

Illinois will open its conference season April 21, with the Iowa nine as the opponents. The Illini have just returned from their annual Southern trip, and Coach George Huff has reported his squad in first-class shape. The loss of Captain Stiles deprived his team of the services of one of the best first basemen who ever played at Illinois, but fortunately Hohn, a substitute last season, has been filling the bill admirably. Second base will be cared for by Frank Hayes, a former captain of the Englewood High School team of Chicago. At short, Coach Huff has Koptik, a veteran with three years experience at the position. Third base will be filled by a sophomore candidate yet to be definitely selected. In the outfield, Halas is the only veteran left, but Huff has a large number of candidates for the two open positions. O'Meara will take Captain Bradley's place as catcher. The pitching staff is well fortified with Klein and Davis, the veterans, to do the majority of the work.

Ohio State finished second last year, and from this squad House, the first baseman, is the only member missing this season. Captain Wright, who pitched the team into second place, will work with his battery mate, Jones, who, towards the end of last year, came into his own as one of the best catchers in the league. Ash will take House's place at first; Harley, the all-American football halfback, has won the second base position; Norton will play his third year at shortstop; and Skelley will again play third. The outfit, consisting of Robinson, Standt and Westerman, has shown up in the practice games as formidable in hitting, and there is plenty of speed in the field and on bases.

At Northwestern, Coach McGill is looking forward to the most successful season this college has ever had. In Norman, Chrisman and Smith he has a trio of pitchers who have proven their worth against the Chicago semi-professional teams, and in Kohler, a sophomore, he has a backstop who knows his position thoroughly. The graduation of Captain Quigley last June has left first base open, and Captain Ellingwood will probably be drawn in from the outfield to fill the position. Shortstop and third base will be filled by Driscoll and Lynch, veterans, and second base by a sophomore candidate yet to be definitely selected. In the outfield, Marquardt, Rose and G. Ellingwood, a brother of the captain, will be used. McGill has the points well covered, and with his strong battery his team should make a bid for the championship.

The Iowa team has completed a series with the Moline (III.) team of the Three I League, and in these contests Coach Kent's men have shown up well. The graduation of Deardorff, ranked as the leading left-handed pitcher of the conference last year, has been felt considerably, but plenty of candidates have appeared, and Iowa will not be weak in the pitching department. Foster, the veteran catcher, will lead the team. The game with Chicago at Chicago on Saturday will open the Iowa Conference schedule, and a week later they will meet Illinois on their home diamond. Little is yet known of the actual strength of Coach Kent's squad, but their showing in the past two years gives them the right to be classed as promising candidates.

The Purdue nine will be built around Captain Kaufman and Loy, the veteran pitchers. The Lafayette institution has always been classed as a baseball college, and is usually represented by a strong team. Purdue's rival up-State, the University of Indiana, is likewise basing its hopes on a pitcher, Captain Ridley. The Hoosiers followed Illinois' example and took a southern trip under the direction of Coach Wiseman. The loss of Erehart, who was disqualified because of his participation in a professional football game last fall, has left a gap hard to fill in the infield.

The graduation at Chicago of McConnell, Cole, and Cavin, infielders, and Shull and George, pitchers, has made it necessary for Coach Page to develop three infielders and an entirely new pitching staff. Curtis, a sophomore, will play first; Rudolph is back on second; Gies has won the position at short and Wiedemann will take over Cavin's station at third. In the outfield, Page has Cahn and Houghton from last year's team, and the third position will be filled by Marus and Larkins, who will alternate between the pitcher's box and the outfield. Marus and Larkin have shown up well in the games they have pitched against the local teams and with experience they will become effective. Capt. Norman Hart will catch. Coach Page is not looking for a champion-

ship team; but he is confident that his team will do its share to make the conference race a close one. The Maroon team will open the season Saturday with Iowa on Stagg Field.

Wisconsin will be represented by almost a new team, but the caliber of the new men makes it necessary to class Coach Lewis' squad among the contenders. Captain Fox, catcher, Brennan, second, and Simpson, first base, are the only letter men on the squad. Barger, a substitute outfielder last year, has been used at catching in the practice games and his strong showing makes it likely that Captain Fox will be shifted to the outfield. Edler, Snow and McDonald are the candidates for the other positions. Simpson must win his position from Carlson, Cramer and McKeague. Brennan will again play second base, and the shortstop and third-base positions will be filled from a squad of candidates including Farrington, Keyes, Cleveland and Sutton. Lewis has a large battery squad and of these men Langhoff, a former St. Mary's College of Kansas pitcher, Browne and Brann, juniors, and the sophomore trio, Grasshorn, Ogle and Cleveland have shown the best form.

Due to weather conditions at Madison, the Badger squad is one of the last conference teams to get out of doors, and since their indoor facilities do not permit proper indoor work, the team is usually slow in getting started. This year a practice trip which will include games with the minor college teams in Wisconsin, Army Institute of Chicago and the Notre Dame team has been scheduled. The Badgers will leave Madison tomorrow and will return April 18, three days before the opening conference game with Chicago, April 21.

Despite the setback which conference baseball received last year, when the conference officials took under advisement the abandonment of the sport because of the inroad of professionalism in the college game, the 1917 season promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the game in the western colleges. The teams before the opening of the race look uniformly stronger than last year, and the close tussle for the championship which appears inevitable will do much to reawaken the interest in the game, which was at low ebb after the discussion last year. The University of Minnesota officials, who voted to drop baseball last season, have not reconsidered their decision.

Each of the eight contending teams will play 12 games. All the squads will be in action by April 21, and an average of two games a week will be played by all teams. The season will close June 2 for the majority of the clubs, and the Wisconsin-Iowa game at Iowa City, June 15, will be the final one.

SPORTS SHOULD BE CONTINUED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Maj. M. J. Pickering, graduate manager of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, has received from Lieut.-Com. F. V. McNair of Annapolis a message expressing the opinion that "the present agitation of a number of our colleagues to cancel all athletic activities is well meant but misdirected enthusiasm."

"Logically, colleges wishing to develop a military routine," he says, "would pattern their daily work on the lines of our two military institutions, West Point and the Naval Academy."

"Neither school has the slightest idea of not carrying out their athletic schedules, except on orders from Washington, which are unlikely. In fact, the Navy's schedule will be carried out in spite of the graduation of the senior class and the loss of the three graduate coaches."

GIANTS DEFEAT INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The New York Giants ended their spring exhibition trip here Monday by shutting out the Indianapolis team, 3 to 0. All the runs were scored in the first inning, when the visitors hit Fillingham hard and profited by an error. The game was featured by good fielding, the Giants settling many line drives. Perritt, Smith, and Schupp pitched three innings each and held the home team to five hits. In the field the Giants presented an errorless game. New York made seven hits, five of them in the first three innings.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York: . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 — 7 0
Indianapolis: . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 3
Batteries—Perritt, Smith, Schupp and McCullough. Umpires—McKee and McCarty. Time—1h. 3m.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, O.—The Indians found Lowdermilk's pitching very easy to hit Monday and scored eight runs in the first four innings, winning, 8 to 1, from the Columbus team. Cleveland was unable to do anything with George, a former Detroit American, who finished for Columbus. Klepfer, Boehling and Bagby did the pitching for Cleveland.

R.H.E.
Cleveland: . . . 1 1 1
Columbus: . . . 1 1 1
Batteries—Klepfer, Boehling, Bagby and O'Neill; Lowdermilk, George and Coleman.

UMPRIES ARE ASSIGNED NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National League announced Monday the following assignments of umpires for the opening games of the season, April 11: O'Day and Bradfield at Brooklyn, Byron and Quigley at Boston, Clem and Emilie at Chicago, Riggs and Orth at Cincinnati.

ROBERT QUINN SUCCEEDS RICKETT ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Robert Quinn, formerly with the Columbus club, has succeeded Branch Rickey as business manager of the St. Louis Americans.

MASSACHUSETTS GOLF LEADERS PLAN TOURNEYS

Executive Committee Decides That Clubs in Organization Will Hold Open Competitions

B. K. Stephenson, secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, was to announce today the dates for the open golf tournaments which are to be held by the clubs in that association this summer, but stated shortly after noon that the announcement would not be made until a later date. That clubs would hold their open tournaments this summer was decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee of the M. G. A., held in Boston Monday afternoon. The amount of entrance fee is to be left to the club holding the tournament. The money taken in by the various clubs will be turned over to the Massachusetts Golf Association and used for purchasing an ambulance to be used in France. It is estimated by Dr. J. A. Hamilton of the Belmont Spring Country Club, who is called for the Naval Reserves, that it will cost \$1500 to purchase, equip and deliver the ambulance in France. Such money as is left over after purchasing the ambulance will be devoted to such other war purposes as the committee may decide upon.

The question of holding the regular State open, amateur and junior tournaments was not decided upon, but will be taken up at a later meeting. Whether or not the Lesley Cup competition will be held this summer will depend upon the decision reached at a conference to be held by representatives of the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Metropolitan associations. The annual competitions with teams from Rhode Island and Connecticut will also be decided later by conferences with representatives of those States.

For the first spring in some time the Wollaston club will not hold the first open tournament under the auspices of the State Association this season, the honor going to the Lexington Golf Club, which will open a three days' tournament April 19, the first day being scheduled for a qualifying round and the two succeeding days for match play.

The Meadowbrook Golf Club of Reading will not hold an open tournament this year, while the Winchester Country Club will hold a two days' medal play event in July and a three-day match play tournament in September. Wollaston will confine itself to tournaments, one in the spring and the other in the fall. Those present at the meeting included the following:

President H. H. Wilder, Secretary B. K. Stephenson, H. J. Nichols, Albemarle Golf Club; Dr. A. J. Hamilton, Belmont Spring Country Club; S. B. Reed, Wollaston Golf Club; A. D. Locke, Brae-Burn Country Club, and Joseph Russell Jr., Dedham Country and Polo Club.

FINAL PRACTICE FOR THE BOSTON RED SOX TODAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The final practice for the world's champion Boston Red Sox is scheduled for today, and arrangements have been made by President H. H. Frazee for the use of Fordham Field. The teams open the regular championship season tomorrow with the New York Americans in this city, and Manager J. J. Barry is very anxious to put his players through one more good workout before the game if he can.

Early Monday evening the Red Sox reached New York from Scranton. The game between the regulars and the recruits which was to have been played in Scranton Monday afternoon was called off by Manager Barry because of the unfavorable conditions. Manager Barry had planned on giving the squad a good workout during the game, and he was disappointed at not being able to carry out his plans. The men need a good hard practice.

President Frazee and Secretary J. J. Lane had nothing to say on the big deal that has been rumored, which would involve some of the Red Sox players. Manager Barry is expected to start reducing his squad any time now, as the club will not carry its present big squad very long. The Buffalo club will get several of the recruits that Manager Barry decides not to carry through the season.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York: . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 — 7 0
Indianapolis: . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 3
Batteries—Perritt, Smith, Schupp and McCullough. Umpires—McKee and McCarty. Time—1h. 3m.

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PICKUPS

The New York Americans and Brooklyn Nationals did not play a single one of their anteseason series of games.

Toledo defeated the Red Sox six games straight and then Detroit defeated Toledo easily. Its about time Detroit claimed the American league pennant.

Malone, a recruit infilder of the Brooklyn Nationals, is showing up in very promising form and Manager Robinson hopes to make a regular out of him in a year or two.

University of Missouri opened its Missouri Valley conference championship season successfully yesterday by defeating Kansas State. Poor fielding by the Aggies was largely responsible for the result.

Mowrey, third baseman of the Brooklyn National league champions, has notified Manager Robinson that he will play with Brooklyn this summer and is scheduled to report to the club tomorrow.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood is to throw out the first ball used in the opening American league game at the Polo Grounds, New York tomorrow. The Red Sox and New York clubs will be

OPENING GAME AT BRAVES FIELD IS POSTPONED

Program Originally Planned for Tomorrow's Baseball Contest Is To Be Carried Out on Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Leeds, the leaders of the Northern Rugby Football Union, were engaged with the Halifax club on March 3, and won without difficulty by 8 points to 2. Dewsbury, who now run them very close in the table, also registered a victory at home against Batley 11 to 3. A close game at Huddersfield between the home club and Bradford Northern ended in a draw of 3 points each. Of the Hull teams, the Rovers beat Bramley, after a keenly contested game, by 5 points to 0; but the town team were badly beaten at Hunslet by 29 to 2.

In Lancashire, Leigh, who had defeated the league leaders the previous week, only just managed to beat St. Helens' Recreation by an odd point, with the score at 9 to 8. Wigan, strengthened by the inclusion of several military players, were too good for Warrington who went under by 21 to 5. Salford were outplayed on the Barrow ground, losing by 17 to 6. Runcorn fared even worse, for Widnes scored 33 points against them without a reply. The program was concluded with Swinton's 10 to 5 win against Broughton.

The Boston management started in early this morning to try to get the grounds ready for the opening tomorrow, but it was soon seen that this could not be done and so the announcement of the postponement was made.

Manager Stallings planned to put the players through a practice today, but had to give this up and all the exercise the players had was a military drill. The squad needs batting and fielding practice, and a good general workout before it meets the Giants. The only workout the men had Monday was an hour's military drill at the clubhouse and under the grandstand.

Manager Stallings is well satisfied with the way his team has developed this spring, and he is enthusiastic over the Braves' chances in the pennant race. The batting is a little lighter than might be expected, but aside from that the team is in fine shape, and one or two good hard workouts is what they need.

The New York Giants ended their spring training trip Monday with a victory over the Indianapolis team, and will arrive in Boston tonight for the opening game. It is expected that Anderson or Tesreau will do the pitching for the Giants. Just who will work in the box for the Braves is uncertain.

Catcher E. S. Blackburn, the catcher sold to the Chicago Nationals at the waiver price, left for Chicago this morning.

VETERANS OUT FOR WATERTOWN BASEBALL TEAM

Watertown High School is scheduled to open its baseball season tomorrow when the team lines up against Chelsea High School at Watertown. Coach H. J. Wielke has been working hard with his charges for the past three weeks, in an effort to get them into shape for this contest, and the result has been very satisfactory. Watertown should be able to hold its own against Chelsea. The game scheduled for Friday with Newton High School, which was to have opened the season, was postponed because of the unfavorable conditions.

There is a nucleus of six veterans at Watertown this season around which to build the team, and a lot of promising new material. Two veterans, James Waddle and W. E. Bachmann will do the bulk of the pitching for the team this year, and both will be given a chance in tomorrow's game. A. T. Considine, regular catcher last year, is again working behind the bat, and as the two pitchers saw a lot of service last season, the battery department will be one of the team's strong points.

It has been necessary to develop two regular infilders, for first base and shortstop. Capt. Wallace Howe, looked upon as the best all-round player in the school, will be at his old position at third base, while S. J. Bernard, another veteran, will be at second. Thomas Hyde is the other veteran on the squad, and he will play left field. The vacant positions will be filled by new men, and several will be tried out in each place before the position is given to any one player.

The schedule arranged by Manager Wintrop Chamberlain is one of the hardest Watertown has ever had. It

now calls for 17 games of which will be played away from home. The season will close with Waltham High School at Waltham, June 13. The schedule follows:

April 11—Cheslea at Watertown: 14—Lynn, English at Lynn; 25—Weston at Watertown; 29—Concord at Concord.

May 2—Belmont at Watertown; 5—Charlestown at Charlestown; 9—Dorchester at Watertown; 12—Concord at Watertown; 16—Cheslea at Cheslea; 19—Needham at Watertown; 23—Dorchester at Dorchester; 26—Weston at Weston; 30—alumni at Watertown.

June 2—La Salle at Waltham; 6—Belmont at Belmont; 8—Dedham at Watertown; 13—Waltham at Waltham.

Nunes won the club championship at dueling swords after a series of three interesting bouts with P. W. Allison, Steddford Pitt and William Bowman. In this final tie was created for second honors between Allison and Pitt, both of whom scored victories over Bowman, but in the fence-off for second prize, a speedy thrust at the right moment won the honors for Pitt.

Entries already have been made by the national secretary shall notify by mail the various members of the local committees, and if after 15 days no objection be received, the applicant shall be considered a member. Upon receipt of objections, however, the matter of election or rejection shall be decided by the national committee.

It was announced at the meeting that the second annual championship of the association would be held on Oct. 13 instead of Oct. 9, as originally announced. No course has been selected, but Balsurol, Apawamsi, Wygyl and Nassau have made offers for the tournament.

BASEBALL WILL BE CONTINUED BY BOWDOIN MEN

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WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE,
HERBERT W. EUSTACE,
Trusted
Sworn to and subscribed before me this
9th day of April, 1917, JOHN R. WATTS,
notary public. My commission expires
September 2, 1921.

STATE TO PURCHASE BARLEY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal Com-
mission on Wheat Supplies have
offered to purchase from those inter-
ested in the malting trade holdings
of not less than 500 quarters of 448
pounds of home grown barley. The
following stipulations are laid down
by the Royal Commission: The barley,
if not already kiln-dried, to be kiln-
dried, and to contain not more than
10 per cent moisture. Delivery to be
made on June 15, 1917, or at option
of commission. In case of delivery
earlier than June 15 the price will be
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for the period between the date of
delivery and June 15; in the case of
delivery later than June 15 the price
to be increased by 3d. per quarter per week.
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A Woman Certified Public Accountant

The profession of certified public accountant is a rather unusual one for a woman, and its novelty adds to its interest, according to Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, who is one of the few women to have taken up such work. In fact, her appearance to take the necessary examination to carry on such a profession was such a surprise to the attendant at the door that he tried to send her to another part of the building, where an examination was being held for entirely different work—work that was considered to be more in the feminine province. When she insisted that she was to take the examination for certified public accountant, the attendant protested that there was no woman taking that, but he was obliged to let her in when he saw her admission card.

Up to this time, Miss Lowenstein had devoted herself to work with the Board of Education as supervisor of vacation schools, playgrounds and recreation for the children of New York. That kept her busy for a time; she had not then even thought of public accounting as a business. Next, with some other people, she became interested in establishing roof gardens as recreation centers for whole families, parents and children, both. At first, this was summer work only, but a little later it grew into an all-the-year-around work of supervision of the Board of Education's recreation centers, and Miss Lowenstein devoted herself to it for five years.

"During those years, I put in all the leisure time I could find—and it seemed little—at various law schools, taking the necessary courses wherever I could arrange them," said Miss Lowenstein, telling of her work and what led her to take it up. "Finally, I was admitted to the bar and was looking forward to practising law. I had not even thought then of becoming a public accountant. One of the men on the School Board who was looking over my accounts one day—I was obliged to keep a great many in my work—asked me why I did not become a regular certified public accountant. That was the first time such an idea had come to me. I thought that it did not interest me at all, but evidently it did, for shortly after that I took a vacation of two months and a half from my work and tried accounting. I worked and studied hard at it and, when there was a certified public accountant examination held just before the end of my leave of absence, I took it. And I have been glad ever since that I did, for they told me that I was the first person in this State to secure a mark of 100 per cent in practical accounting. The professional examinations lasted about two days and a half and were difficult, but I was fortunate enough to get through them all. I had some difficulty in getting into the hall where the examinations were held; the man at the door said there were no women there and was slow in recognizing my right to enter. But I had my formal notification to appear, and he was obliged to let me in. This examination was conducted by the University of the State of New York, which issues a degree to those passing it and, simultaneously, a license to practice public accounting as a certified accountant."

The difference between a certified public accountant and a public accountant who is not certified might be described as similar to the difference

existing between a lawyer and a notary. Since Miss Lowenstein passed the examination, which is said to be rigorous, several other women have also passed it and have been made certified public accountants. She, however, so far as she knows, is the only woman who is a lawyer as well.

"Then I decided to give up my work for the Board of Education and open a law and accounting office, thus combining the two professions. I had taken a number of Civil Service examinations, and, just as I was about to carry out this plan, I heard that I was second on the list for a position on the legal staff of the corporation counsel. I went down to his office to see about this, and soon I was appointed. The salary was less than I had been earning but, thinking it over, I decided that the experience and the information that I would have the opportunity of acquiring there would be worth more to me than the difference in the salaries. So I accepted the position on the legal staff of the corporation counsel's office, to which no woman had been appointed before. I was assigned to the appeals division. My appointment was startling to the head of that division, I think; he was not a feminist. They put all of the scrub work of the office on me, of course, but I was glad, for it gave me a fine insight into municipal law, and I learned how not to write legal opinions, as well as how they should be written. The training there was of decided value to me.

"In the meantime, I was getting little jobs of accounting here and there on the outside, and had established quite a respectable income from them. Finally, I decided that I had gone about as far as I could get in that law office, and that the next thing for me to do was to launch forth and devote myself to public accounting, so I left there and opened up my own office; and here I am. That is the whole story. I have found that there is plenty of work to be done. Then I have had the chance to take care of some communal work for a banker, and that, which means acting as philanthropic adviser to him, or rather as adviser in his philanthropic activities, takes a great deal of my time. At first, of course, when I opened my office, I went about examining books and accounts and sent assistants out into that field. Now I find that I have little or no time for that; my work has grown rather more into the installation of accounting and other business systems in large business houses.

"It seems to me that this work of keeping and examining accounts offers an excellent field for a woman, and she has just exactly as big opportunities in it as has a man, if she is careful and accurate and can handle figures correctly. No, indeed, a legal education is by no means a necessity, although I have found it a real help. A high school education is, however, most desirable, yet I would not say that even that is an absolute necessity; that, of course, must depend much upon the individual. Any woman with business ability can study this work and learn how to do it. I would not hesitate to recommend it as a profession for women, for the field is not overcrowded and the woman who proves her ability ought to find it lucrative as well."

A Combination Dessert and Salad

"Entertaining in this household is a simple thing," remarked one girl, who keeps house in a small city apartment, to the caller who came from a big, roomy country home. "We cannot entertain our friends here in this little sky parlor of ours as you do in your large house, and we do not try to, but we enjoy having company and plenty of it. As you see, we do our own cooking; we love to, and we get a great deal of happiness out of cooking for our friends. If we were obliged to take them out to restaurants to dinner, we could not have nearly so many guests as we have, but we feel that our friends get more pleasure, as we do, from the simple entertainment that we can offer them right here in our own home.

"We have evolved for our own use a series of menus for various occasions—things that we know we can cook well and, as a rule, things that one does not get in the ordinary restaurant, that is, not frequently. Of course, being such busy people, away from home at our work all day, we cannot make desserts often. And good ice cream is rather expensive for us to buy. But anyone can get that easily elsewhere; we prefer to be more original.

"Lately we have been specializing in what we call a combination dessert-salad, or, perhaps better, a salad-dessert. One of our favorites has slices of canned pineapple for the chief ingredient. We always arrange these on individual plates, instead of serving them from a salad bowl. With this particular salad, we make a nest of nice 'crisp' white lettuce leaves and put the slice of pineapple in the center, arranging it so that the leaves form a nice little frame or frill about the edges. Then we soften a cream cheese, or a part of one—that depends, of course, upon how many guests we have—and mix it with either chopped nuts or olives—we prefer nuts. We make little balls of this mixture and place in the center of the slice of pineapple. Sometimes we mold the cheese into little cones. Then we arrange about four half walnuts or pecans on the pineapple, and pour French dressing over it all. Occasionally we use mayonnaise and heap that, not too much, of course, about the ball or the base of the cone of cheese and nuts. We frequently sprinkle the whole thing with paprika, which we

think, gives it a more interesting appearance. And we consider this dish quite elaborate enough to act as dessert, as well as salad, in so small a 'ménage' as ours.

"Another of these combinations cannot be made quite so artistic in appearance, but it answers the purpose just as well, we think. We slice oranges, bananas and dates together, and mix with French dressing or mayonnaise, whichever is more convenient. That we serve in nests of lettuce or in 'boats'—as a small guest once called them—of romaine.

"A mock ice cream salad—we do not like that name, but have not yet thought of a better one—is made by mixing pimento and green peppers, cut into rather small but not fine pieces, with cream cheese, and then cutting in thin slices or molding pieces of it, so it will look like slices of ice cream, and serving on chopped lettuce or cress or any green salad, allowing just enough to show about the edges to make a narrow frame. Pour French dressing over this for a sauce. That, however, is not such a really dessert-salad, except in looks, as some of our others.

"Sometimes we serve an apparently whole banana in a leaf of romaine or lettuce, but before we serve it we split it open lengthwise and spread it with peanut butter, then press the halves together again. We pour over it a thin mayonnaise or a French dressing, with peanuts chopped into it.

"A favorite dessert-salad with us is made of dates stuffed with cream cheese, sometimes with a mixture of cream cheese and chopped nuts, and served on the tiny leaves of the heart of the lettuce with French dressing. We frequently serve such salads as these to friends who come in to an informal Sunday night supper with us, and they really do not, any of them, take long to prepare. Also they have just enough sweetness to satisfy as a dessert as well as a salad, particularly as we nearly always have a dish of fudge or some other candy to finish off with."

An Appetizing Luncheon

Boiled cabbage and diced potato, served in a round platter, the cabbage arranged in quarters around the potato. Pour over them both a cheese sauce. Serve with hot biscuit and jelly. For dessert, serve tart stewed fruit, preferably prunes with lemon.

Just the Thing for a Warm Day



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a dainty little child's frock for midsummer wear, in white linen, simply trimmed with bands of deep blue linen.

Why Not Do Your Own Marketing?

"If you would be well served, serve yourself," is a truism, but never could it be applied with better effect, than now to the ever-new-old problem of marketing and buying for the household. A decisive step is being taken by the club women of Chicago toward greater efficiency among housewives, in this important part of the household economy. A joint effort of the various affiliated clubs is being made to persuade the merchants to unite with them in a campaign against high prices. The women have written to the large dealers in merchandise and foods, asking them to make rules among their charge customers that any customer having an article sent home on approval shall be required either to return the article within five days or to pay for it. This is to prevent the injuring or soiling of the article, thereby causing expense to customers who are doing right.

It may not be generally understood by women that, when an article loses value through being returned, this expense is added to the cost of other articles. In this way, great injustice is done certain cash customers. The same result follows from housewives who order their groceries late in the day or more than once a day. For this needless expense cash customers, and those who are always prompt and orderly but once a day, must make up the expense in added cost of food. For merchants have to reckon this in as "overhead expense," and the customers, wise and foolish, pay alike. This movement by the clubs, in cooperation with the grocers' association, is to devise some method by which the thoughtful, honest customer need not pay for the waste of her inefficient sisters. Already a large number of grocers have joined the crusade, and have decided upon the following plans to help meet the competition of the Chain Stores, and yet cooperate with the housewives in this campaign of economy.

"The problem of the grocers is this," said Mr. B. W. Roth, president of the Grocers Association of Chicago: "They must compete with the Chain Stores, which are backed by a large corporation. These stores cut all overhead expenses to a minimum, by a strictly cash basis. They have no delivery system, no bookkeeping, so they can undercut the regular grocer at every turn. We must have a charge account system, and a delivery system, because standards of decency will have weight, especially where it is being taken so systematically as it is by a few all over the United States where 'The National Housewives League' has active members. They are proving that there is no better way of forcing careless merchants to be neat and honest than by the personal mar-

"Even at this rate the grocers will be able to reduce their overhead expenses that it is going to make a considerable difference to the housewife's monthly expenses. There is no doubt that the careless, unthinking woman, who now thinks nothing of telephoning her grocer five and six times during the day for articles which she forgot to order in the morning, simply through lack of orderly forethought, thus causing her grocer 20 cents unnecessary expense, and the delivery boy the hard work of climbing her stairs four more times than was nec-

The Making of a Landscape Gardener

"Horticulture and agriculture both offer splendid opportunities for work and achievement to women who love the out of doors." That is the firm conviction of Mrs. Martha H. Miller, landscape gardener, as she expressed it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called to ask her how and why she had entered into that particular field of activity.

"I tried indoor work at first, and it was work in which I was greatly interested, too," she continued, "but, after a time, it failed to satisfy me. I had always loved out-of-door activities and delighted in working in the garden of my own little place in the country, so, finally, I decided to drop everything else and go to work to learn to do, in the best possible way, what I really cared about doing. So, that decision made, I promptly gave up my position and started for Cornell University to study gardening. I had no idea about courses, but somehow, I was led to choose those which I have found by experience to have been the best for me.

"These courses included landscape lectures, history of gardens and gardening, city planning, aesthetic landscapes, Greek sculpture and other fine arts subjects, as well as floriculture and arboriculture. Contrary to the advice of one of the professors, I did not take design at first; I felt that a knowledge of the plants and trees and shrubs themselves was of much more importance in the beginning.

"That is what I would recommend to any woman who wants to become a good landscape gardener; get a practical knowledge of plants and flowers first, and study design and theory afterwards. It is easy enough to get a draftsman to draw plans for a garden, but that is not nearly enough to make a garden; it requires a large amount of knowledge of plants of all sorts, their habits, the conditions under which they grow best, skill in color combinations, the right thing for the right place. The gardener who has a broad, practical knowledge of plants and shrubs and trees can get away from the cut and dried arrangements commonly used and exercise some originality. I shall never forget the words of one of the professors whose classes I attended: 'Be bold,' was the motto he recommended to me. I have found that excellent advice.

"As the lectures did not take up all of my time, and I was eager to get in as much practical work as possible, I induced the head gardener to take me on as a 'hired man.' That

was a most interesting and valuable experience. Whenever I was not in lectures and recitations, I spent my time in and about the greenhouses working with the violets and sweet peas, carrying bulbs back and forth from the cold frames, potting Jerusalem cherries, training plants and vines, planting seeds, transplanting seedlings, doing everything I could find to do. I shall always be deeply grateful for that opportunity. I found out then that there were ever so many varieties of lovely evergreens that were not at all well known, but which could be used most artistically and satisfactorily all the year round.

"The history of gardening is a fascinating study; the history of the country is reflected in its gardens, I found, the rise and fall of its prosperity. It is interesting to read about the gardens of Egypt, away back in the year 3000 B. C., for instance. Those gardens were walled in to shut out the view of the desert, and trees and vines were arranged on arches and trellises to form vistas within.

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Tie-Dyed Silks

in delicate pastel shades, but they are also patterned in deep rich, rose red, tawny yellow and orange.

Tie dyeing has sometimes been called the "bandhana" process; it was an industry in which girls and women were proficient long centuries ago. They succeeded in getting all sorts of designs, for the silk could be tied in many knots, as many as 14 in a yard-long strip, the patterns depending upon the manner in which the fabric was tied.

These tie-dyed silks might be used, not only for hangings and cushions and such things, but also for linings for evening wraps, and those in the delicate pastel shades would make charming negligee and boudoir gowns.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Fear Hath Torment"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pittenweem Harbor, Fife

The Kingdom of Fife (that royal province) may be observed by the curious on the map," Stevenson writes in his "Random Memories," "occupying a tongue of land between the firths of Forth and Tay. It may be continually seen from many parts of Edinburgh (among the rest, from the windows of my father's house) dying away into the distance and the easterly haars with one smoky seaside

town beyond another, or in winter printing on the gray heaven some glittering hill-tops. . . . History broods over that part of the world like the easterly haars. Even on the map, its long row of Gaelic place-names bear testimony to an old and settled race. Of these little towns, posted along the shore as close as sedges, each with its bit of harbor, its old weather-beaten church or public building, its

flavor of decayed prosperity and decaying fish, not one but has its legend, quaint or tragic."

St. Andrews is, of course, the most beautiful as it is also the most interesting of these old burghs, but there is a certain charm which clings to those lying furthest to the east, mere villages, most of them. "Not in summer," Andrew Lang says, "but in winter is the time to see St. Andrews."

Urga of the Mongols

In "A Wayfarer in China" Elizabeth Kendall gives an interesting description of the sacred city Urga, which she reached by the trade routes from

Pekin. "At last a morning broke clear and brilliant," she says, "the rain was really over. . . . and if all went well we should be in Urga before nightfall. We were off at sunrise, and soon we entered a beautiful valley flanked on either hand by respectable hills, their upper slopes clothed with real forests of pine. These were the first trees I had seen, except three dwarfed elms in Gobi, since I left behind the poplars and willows of China. Yurts, herds, men were everywhere. Two Chinese that we met on the road stopped to warn us that the river that flowed below Urga was very high and rising fast, hundreds of carts were waiting until the water went down, and they doubted if they could get across. This was not encouraging, but we pushed on. It was plain that we were nearing the capital, for the scene grew more and more lively. At first I thought it must be a holiday; but no, it was just the ordinary day's work, but all so picturesque, so full of élan and color, that it was more like a play than real life.

"Now a drove of beautiful horses dashed across the road, the herdsmen within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 30 cents a month. By Mail, Prepaid In United States Postal District Daily, \$1.25; six months, \$3.65; three months, \$1.85; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

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Ta Huren has a temporary look that

Perhaps it is the time to visit all of them, and the cold breeze drifting in off the North Sea and clothing them in pearly gray, gives the best setting for these weather-beaten little towns, each with its red roofs and crow-stepped gables clustering above the little harbor with its fleet of brown-sailed fishing smacks. But on a summer's day, when the poppies flicker in scarlet flames as the wind sweeps over the ripening oats, it is good to take the road that skirts from one to the other, never out of sight of the firth and reaching at last at the East Neuk beyond Crail, where the North Sea stretches out broad and gleaming, with the Inchape rock a tiny black speck on the dim horizon. But first there is "Largo Law and the smoke of Largo town mounting about its feet, the town of Alexander Selkirk better known under the name of Robinson Crusoe," and St. Monance, the beloved of artists, and Pittenweem, where on his way to the battle of Worcester Charles was regaled at "Robert Smith's yett" with "sundrie great burns of fine flour" and other dainties. Pittenweem was once an important ecclesiastical center, and remains of the old Priory may still be traced, built into its more modern houses, but its chief attraction is just its harbor and its view across the firth, and the link it forms across the chain of old sea-washed towns.

The Happy Warrior
Who is the happy Warrior? Who is he That every man in arms should wish to be?
It is the generous spirit, who, when brought Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought Upon the plan that pleased his boyish thought; Whose high endeavors are an inward light That makes the path before him always bright: Who, with a natural instinct to discern What knowledge can perform, is diligent to learn; Abides by this resolve, and stops not there, But makes his moral being his prime care; . . .
Tis he whose law is reason; who depends Upon that law as on the best of friends; Whence, in a state where men are tempted still To evil for a guard against worse ill; And what in quality or act is best Both seldom on a right foundation rest,

He labors good on good to fix, and owes

To virtue every triumph that he knows;

Who, if he rise to station of command,

Rises by open means; and there will stand

On honorable terms, or else retire,

And in himself possess his own desire;

Who comprehends his trust, and to the same

Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim; . . .

Tis, finally, the Man, who, lifted high,

Conspicuous object in a Nation's eye,

Or left unthought-of in obscurity,—

Who, with a toward or untoward lot,

Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not—

Plays, in the many games of life, that one

Where he most doth value must be won:

Whom neither shape of danger can dismay,

Nor thought of tender happiness betray;

This is the happy Warrior; this is He

That every man in arms should wish to be.—Wordsworth

THREE is but one real power in existence, and it is the power of divine Principle, Love. Who believes this? And yet as Christian Science asserts, it is a fact, absolute and fundamental. Deny it; and God is dethroned. But that is what men have been doing age after age. That God exists they admit; they dare not refuse to hear the universal voice that declares for the existence of a Being greater than themselves; but while making this admission they image Him after their own distorted pattern, with the result that Deity to the average man stands on feet of clay, unstable and unreliable. It can be truly said that the fallacies held by mankind about God are the chief, if not the sole reason for the world's slow progress toward perfection; and until mankind learns the truth, the absolute truth about God, humanity will remain, in proportion to its ignorance, the victim of its false beliefs.

It was John who wrote that "fear hath torment," or as the Revised Version has it, "fear hath punishment." He might have said: "Fear is hell," for that is precisely what hell is. Now Christian Science enables one to analyze, dissect, or atomize every phase of the so-called human mind. Christian Science states the absolute truth about God; and one equipped with this truth is capable of examining what is called human consciousness and pronouncing definitely upon all its erroneous moods. Not only so, but Christian Science teaches how these false beliefs can be corrected or displaced by Truth itself; and this correcting constitutes the process whereby fear is destroyed. Mrs. Eddy often speaks in her writings of the paralyzing nature of fear, and of the destructive influence it has on human life and human happiness. For example, on pages 391 and 392 of Science and Health she says: "Fear is the fountain of sickness, and you master fear and sin through divine Mind; hence it is through divine Mind that you overcome disease." Note that fear and sin are mastered through divine Mind. This gives the clew to

What a hold the belief in matter seems to have upon mankind. Sometimes one wonders why men do not stop oftener to reflect whether they may not be traveling along altogether wrong lines. Time and again they are found trying to solve purely spiritual problems by the most material methods. They think to win the day, perhaps, for idealism, through the production of sufficient terror, be-gotten of the accumulation of what they consider adequate material force. It is the old fallacy that out of evil good can spring. It is based on ignor-

The Composition of "Marmion"

One of the interesting things noted in Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott" concerning the method of composition of "Marmion," reads as follows:

"Mr. Guthrie Wright, who was among the familiar associates of the Troop, has furnished me with some details which throw light on the construction of 'Marmion.' This gentleman had, through Scott's good offices, succeeded his brother Thomas in the charge of the Abercorn business.

"In the summer of 1807," he says, "I had the pleasure of making a trip with Sir Walter to Dumfries, for the purpose of meeting Lord Abercorn on his way to Ireland. His Lordship did not arrive for two or three days, and we employed the interval in visiting Sweetheart Abbey, Caerlaverock Castle, and some other ancient buildings in the neighborhood. He recited poetry and old legends from morn till night; and it is impossible that anything could be more delightful than his society; but what I particularly allude to is the circumstance, that at that time he was writing 'Marmion,' the three or four first cantos of which he had with him, and which he was so good as to read to me. It is unnecessary to say how much I was enchanted with them; but as he good-naturedly asked me to state any observations that occurred to me, I said in joke that it appeared to me he had brought his hero by a very strange route into Scotland. 'Why,' says I, 'did ever mortal coming from England to Edinburgh go by Gifford, Crichton Castle, Borthwick Castle, and over the top of Blackford Hill? Not only is it a circuitous detour, but there never was a road that way since the world was created.'

"This observation seemed to strike him much, and after a pause he exclaimed: 'By Jove, you are right! I ought to have brought him that way'; and he added, 'but before he and I part, depend upon it he shall visit Tantallon.' He then asked if I had ever been there, and upon saying I had frequently, he desired me to describe it, which I did; and I verily believe it is from what I then said that the accurate description contained in the fifth canto was given—at least I never heard him say he had afterwards gone to visit the castle; and when the poem was published, I remember he laughed, and asked me how I liked Tantallon."

"That is a most irrelevant ob-

jection," said Sir Walter; "it was my good pleasure to bring Marmion by that route, for the purpose of describing the places you have mentioned, and the view from Blackford Hill—it was his business to find his road and pick his steps the best way he could. But, pray, how would you have me bring him? Not by the post-road, surely, as if he had been traveling in a mail-coach?"

"No," I replied; "there were neither post-roads nor mail-coaches in those days; but I think you might have brought him with a less chance of getting into a swamp, by allowing him to travel the natural route by Dunbar and the sea-coast; and then he might have tarried for a space with the famous Earl of Angus, surnamed Bell-the-Cat, at his favorite residence of Tantallon Castle, by which means you would have had not only that fortress with all his feudal followers, but the Castle of Dunbar, the Bass, and all the beautiful scenery of the Firth to distract him."

"This observation seemed to strike him much, and after a pause he exclaimed: 'By Jove, you are right! I ought to have brought him that way'; and he added, 'but before he and I part, depend upon it he shall visit Tantallon.' He then asked if I had ever been there, and upon saying I had frequently, he desired me to describe it, which I did; and I verily believe it is from what I then said that the accurate description contained in the fifth canto was given—at least I never heard him say he had afterwards gone to visit the castle; and when the poem was published, I remember he laughed, and asked me how I liked Tantallon."

"That is a most irrelevant ob-

The City of Washington in 1800

Washington, 21 November, 1800.

My dear Child:

I arrived here on Sunday last, and without meeting with any accident worth noticing, except losing ourself when we left Baltimore, and going eight or nine miles on the Frederick road, by which means we were obliged to go the other eight through woods, where we wandered two hours without finding a guide, or the path. Fortunately, a straggling black came up with us, and we engaged him as a guide, to extricate us out of our difficulty; but woods are all you see, from Baltimore until you reach the city, which is only so in name. Here and there is a small cot, without a glass window, interspersed amongst the forests, through which you travel miles without seeing any human being. In the city there are buildings enough, if they were compact and finished, to accommodate Congress and those attached to it; but as they are, and scattered as they are, I see no great comfort for them. The river, which runs up to Alexandria, is in full view of my window, and I see the vessels pass and repass. The house is upon a grand and superb scale, . . . an establishment very well proportioned to the President's salary. The lighting the apartments, from the kitchen to parlors and chambers, is a tax indeed; and the fires we are obliged to keep . . . is another very cheering comfort. To assist us in this great castle and render less attendance necessary, bells are wholly wanting, not one single one being hung through the whole house, and promises are all you

can obtain. This is so great an inconvenience that I know not what to do or how to do. The ladies from Georgetown and in the city have many of them visited me. Yesterday I returned fifteen visits,—but such a place as Georgetown appears,—why, our Milton is beautiful. But no comparisons;—if they will put me up some bells, and let me have wood enough to keep fire, I design to be pleased. You must keep all this to yourself, and, when asked how I like it, say that I write you the situation is beautiful, which is true. The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished, and all without, except the plastering, has been done since Bresler came. We have not the least fence, yard, or other convenience, without, and the great unfinished audience-room I make a drying-room of to hang up the clothes in. . . .

Thomas comes in and says a house is made; so tomorrow, though Saturday, the President will meet them.

Alexander, my dear. Give my love to your brother, and tell him he is ever present upon my mind. Affectionately yours,

A. ADAMS.

—From "The Friendly Craft," a collection of letters edited by E. D. Hanscom.

Frankness

Frankness between all men, and especially between those who are politically associated, removes, as I believe, many more difficulties than it causes.—Gladstone

ance of God, ignorance of divine Principle. It is radically wrong, for it arises from the assumption that matter is real or that God is not infinite Spirit, infinite good. Mrs. Eddy does not hesitate to tell the truth about evil or matter when she writes: "That evil or matter has neither intelligence nor power, is the doctrine of absolute Christian Science, and this is the great truth which strips all disguise from error." (Science and Health, p. 45.)

Fear, then, and all its derivatives can be destroyed through spiritual understanding. Disease is one of these derivatives. In Christian Science practice one of the most noticeable things is that every sick person is the victim of fear. What, then, must be destroyed? The insidious fear which preys on the life of men. He who would do this work must himself know the unreality of fear, just as he knows the unreality of matter from the spiritual fact that Spirit is infinite. As fear is destroyed, as the belief disappears that matter is real, or in other words as spiritual law and no material force is seen to be the means whereby God governs the real universe, the sickness lifts and the wilful sufferer enters into the enjoyment of a better sense of health.

The world is responsible for its own misery, in the same way as a man is responsible for his own discomfiture who knows any truth that would keep him out of harm's way yet does not make use of it. In no age has there been such absolute knowledge of God as in this. Christian Science has completely altered the spiritual perspective of the human race. It has explained the words and life of Jesus the Christ in language a child can understand, and the explanation makes clear the truth about God and about so-called matter, evil, or fear. The knowledge of the divine Principle, Love, destroys fear, for the knowledge of Principle is the understanding of Mind.

Wanton With Long Delay

Wanton with long delay the gay spring leaping cometh:

The blackthorn starreth now his bough on the eve of May:

All day in the sweet box-tree the bee for pleasure hummeth:

The cuckoo sends afoul his note in the air all day.

On high the hot sun smiles, and banks of cloud upturner

In bulging heads that crowd for miles the dazzling south.

—Robert Bridges.

Science

And

Health

With

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BOSTON, MASS.
U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Russian Phoenix

FIELD MARSHAL HINDENBURG is said to have announced that there will be no drive on Russia this year, and that the report of the massing of vast numbers of men along the Riga sector is entirely inaccurate. Whether the Field Marshal really said this or not matters comparatively little. Generals in the field have never felt themselves compelled to publish information likely to be of use to their opponents, and therefore whatever the Field Marshal may or may not have said can safely be disregarded. It is, however, true enough that there is, today, no Colonel Miasoyedoff, at the Russian headquarters, to betray the secrets of the War Office to Field Marshal Hindenburg, and so enable him to win another cheap victory of the Masurian Lakes. Anyway, the fact remains that the information in the hands of the Russian Government leaves them in no doubt at all that preparations are going on for a vast drive to be made at Petrograd. If it is carried out the German forces will advance along the railway from Dwinsk upon the Drina, by way of Ostrow and Pskov. The first effort will, of course, be the occupation of Pskov, but that will only be preparatory to an even heavier drive at Petrograd.

Now it is doubtful whether even the occupation of Petrograd would help Germany materially. It would unquestionably lengthen her lines of communication and her front, and there is no reason to imagine that it would do very much else. It would strategically lay open a long flank to the vastly superior numbers of the Russians, who all the time would be accumulating that materiel, the absence of which is the one thing which has made possible the successes of Germany against them in the past. No doubt had the Tsar been upon the throne and the Deutschtum still struggling for domination, the occupation of Petrograd would have been a tremendous asset to Germany. Today, however, all this is changed, and the mere fact of the occupation of Petrograd, and the retirement of the Government to Moscow would be the clearest indication, to the Russian people, of the incompetence of the old régime, and would probably only have the effect of stiffening the resistance of Russia, more than any other thing which could occur, and of making her more than ever determined to expel the invader who had found his way into the capital, owing to the criminal culpability or treason of the bureaucratic advisers of the Tsar. It is, indeed, far more likely that if the German general staff should take the determination to advance on Petrograd, and were able to execute the manoeuvre, the occupation of the capital would prove, to it, what the occupation of Moscow did to Napoleon.

Anyway the Russian Government is quite prepared for the advance on Pskov and even on Petrograd, and is entirely unmoved by the possibility of the occupation of one or the other. Now that the Deutschtum has been disarmed, and that the Tsar, in whose weakness its only power lay, is a prisoner in Tsarskoe Selo, the new Government is convinced of its ability to carry the war through to a successful termination. When peace has been declared, when the time comes for the consideration of all of Russia's difficulties, conflicts of opinion will no doubt arise, as they arise in all democratic countries, as one of the legacies of free speech. But these problems will not arise as long as any Russian soil is in the hands of an invader; and, as a matter of fact, Russia is the most thankless country to invade in the whole world. Petrograd is by no means Berlin, or London, or Paris. It would perhaps be far more reasonable to compare these to Moscow. But even Moscow might go, and still behind Moscow would lie the immeasurable stretch of Russia, with its millions of soldiers supplied, by the Allies, from the White Sea, from Vladivostok, from China, and Japan.

Ever since the war began the task of doubling the Siberian Railway has been under way, and every day mile has been added to mile of those endless tracks, the completion of which would have spelt ruin to Japan in the war which ended with the peace of Portsmouth. Germany could not go on indefinitely pursuing the retreating Russians into that railless country beyond Petrograd, and yet if she failed to pursue them, and to destroy their armies, the perpetual pressure of superior forces, every day becoming better supplied, would press with terrible effect upon the enormous extent of her thinly protected lines. Napoleon discovered exactly what this meant when he tried the pursuit of a Russian army retreating into Russia. The conditions, of course, are very different today from what they were in the year 1812, but they have this marvelous resemblance, that just as Napoleon drove back the troops of Benningsen, of Barclay de Tolly, and of Koutouzof, defeating them in battle, and yet always leaving an intact army on his front, so Hindenburg and von Mackensen have driven back the Russians, overwhelmed them in battle, yet always to find an intact army on their front.

Sooner or later the new Russian Government is going to reorganize the army, and put, not a mob of half armed men but a real fighting force into the field. And not the least factor in the accomplishment of this is going to be the entrance of the United States into the war. With the immense resources of the United States in the way of materiel, behind her, and even more with the inspiration that one democracy gives to another democracy, the reorganization of Russia will be secured. The United States could not have worked wholeheartedly with the Tsardom any more than France or the United Kingdom were able to, but with the Russian republic it will be different in all these cases.

In these circumstances the American people might well send a message of encouragement to the new republic, recognizing the fight which she has made for liberty, and promising to stand by her in the difficult days which may intervene, before the mutterings of autocratic reac-

tion, which seem to be a part of every revolutionary movement towards freedom, are silenced, and the permanency of the new republic is secured. The entrance of Russia into the league of the democracies will be a tremendous addition to the forces which are gathering in defense of the liberties of mankind, and nothing which can be conceived for the purpose of riveting together the democracies of the world should be omitted.

Going the Full Length

HAVING elected to enter the Great War, the United States will evidently place no limit upon the extent of its participation in the conflict. From the very outset its purpose is to go the full length. The Nation stands pledged, tentatively by the President's address to Congress, and actually by the response of Congress to his recommendations, to reserve nothing of its resources in men, money, or munitions that will conduce to an early and satisfactory conclusion of hostilities. Certain great appropriations have indeed already been made to meet the cost of military and naval enlargements.

Not only the Federal, but the forty-eight State Governments of the Union, and its insular possessions, are deep in preparations for carrying out a scheme of national defense. Beyond measures taken and contemplated in this respect, and overshadowing all, are plans looking to the active cooperation of the Western Republic with the European Allies. These plans embrace three major undertakings, on the part of the United States, in consonance with opinions, and it might be said, convictions, field and expressed alike by statesmen and military authorities. That is to say, it is fully recognized by the Washington Government that the first need of the Allied nations is money, or its equivalent in credit; that the second is munitions; and that the third is men.

In this order the pledge which the Government at Washington has voluntarily made, without regard for compensation, will be carried out. The promise is sanctioned in advance by the voice of public opinion. Only in one way, it would appear, can the Administration incur popular criticism or condemnation, in its prosecution of the war, and that is by neglecting, refusing, or in any way failing, to go far enough.

The first proposal before Congress, that of passing promptly a measure authorizing a national loan of \$5,000,000,000, is in harmony with the public sentiment, which demands that nothing shall be done in a small way. There must be an ample supply of funds in the Treasury at all times to meet every possible emergency. Two-fifths of the proposed loan will be sufficient, in this respect, for the time being. But the Allies in Europe must be made equally comfortable as regards financial resources, and, therefore, three-fifths of the product of the loan is to be placed to their credit and at their call. Within a few hours a resolution covering the proposed loan, and emanating from the Ways and Means Committee, will be introduced in the House, in which body all financial proposals must originate, and it will be only a matter of a few more hours when the entire issue shall be underwritten. Then the cash will be available for the purposes in view. This, when it shall come to pass, may be regarded as being the first tangible evidence, the first earnest, of the intention of the United States, not only to do its part in the future, but to relieve, to as full a degree as possible, those who have been carrying the entire burden.

There will be an outpouring of munitions from private industrial plants that are among the greatest in the world. There will be an outpouring of foodstuffs from the greatest agricultural Nation in the world. There will be an outpouring of men such as will probably astonish the world, when occasion for their service in the field actually arises.

The alarmist, in collaboration with the pessimist, is still harping upon American unpreparedness. There is nothing like complete unpreparedness in a land that can raise money, on call, by the billions of dollars; that can requisition the output of a score of private industries each equal, in productive capacity, to the works at Essen; that has at its command hundreds of mammoth modern manufacturing plants, and hundreds of thousands of skilled artisans; that can clothe and feed, with its surplus, the armed forces of the Allied nations, and a population of military age from which may be drawn, drilled, and equipped, inside of a year, if need be, an army equal in strength, intelligence, and morale to any in the field.

Everything material of which the United States is possessed will be given freely to the cause which it has espoused, and with it a devotion to democracy that is unquenchable.

Not a Contractors' War

SOME very cheering news has come out of Washington, during the last few days, with reference to the expenditure of war appropriations. Warning has gone forth, and in no uncertain tone, first, that the Government will not pay exorbitant prices for supplies; second, that these supplies must be up to standard. Disregard of either of these conditions may involve not only the cancellation of contracts, but the seizure of the plants concerned and their further operation by the Government.

The people of the United States are given assurance that in this war there must be no tampering with food for the army, no paper-soled shoes, no shoddy blankets, no faulty munitions. Arrest, heavy fine, and imprisonment, it is promised, await with certainty any offender. No new code of morals has been devised; the Government is simply turning back to that which has always existed, with the purpose of observing and enforcing it.

It should be said to the credit and honor of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, that he was the first Cabinet officer openly to oppose the powerful interests behind the steel plants, and that his example has had much to do in arousing a new sentiment among officials and private citizens against those who look upon the Government as their legitimate prey. It was the proposal of Josephus

Daniels to erect Government plants for the manufacture of armor plate that prevented certain of the steel magnates from obtaining their own prices for such material over a year ago; it is Josephus Daniels who has now succeeded in making a saving of \$20,000,000 on this year's steel contracts. This he has accomplished, not at the cost of impairing the quality of material, for it must stand closer inspection than ever, but by reducing the profits of the manufacturers.

Behind the Secretary of the Navy now, and behind every other department head and bureau chief who may be called upon to make purchases of supplies, is a new law, under which the President has the right of fixing a reasonable price for all munitions. If the manufacturer does not accept the Government estimate, the latter may seize and operate the plant. This extreme course, however, is not to be taken, save where there is an evident purpose on the part of the manufacturer to extort illegitimate profit.

It should be made plain to all intending traders with the United States Government, at the very outset, that this is not a war waged for material profit by the Nation itself; that it is a war which, from first to last, is to be fought out on the highest moral grounds, and that advantage must not be taken of the patriotic impulse and enthusiasm behind it by individuals, corporations or combinations moved by no other purpose than that prompted by selfishness and sordidness of the lowest order.

Western Canadian Representation

WHEN the next general election is held in Canada, only Quebec, out of the five Eastern Provinces, will be entitled to its present representation in the Dominion Parliament. Nova Scotia loses two, New Brunswick two, Prince Edward Island one, and Ontario four, while Yukon is the only Western Province that will not gain. The total gain for the other four of the Western group will be twenty-two. Altogether, the West will have, in the next House of Commons, fifty-seven representatives as against 177 for the East. The gain for the West is rather apparent than real, however, for, while the new apportionment gives that section an increased membership, it does so by increasing the total number in the House rather than by cutting down the Eastern representation to correspond with the Western gain. Thus, while the West gains twenty-two, the East loses only nine. This insures a continuance of Eastern political and legislative domination until the next apportionment, at least. What may happen then will depend very largely upon immigration.

The question of representation is not only of national but of international importance. Economically, the West is strongly at variance with the East. The sentiment of the Western people favors a low tariff, whereas protection is ascendant in the East. The West wants duty-free machinery. It would have absolute free trade with Great Britain. It is opposed to the duty on wheat entering the United States. It would substitute reciprocity for present restrictions. It wants an open door to the markets of the United States.

Recently, the economic policies advocated by the West have been finding favor in the agricultural districts of Ontario. The tendency generally is toward greater freedom of commercial intercourse with the United States. A larger representation of Westerners in the next House of Commons will, of course, give increased weight to Western opinion, but the preponderance of voting strength, unless there should be a complete reversal of political sentiment in the older provinces, will still be on the side of protection.

Flags and Ensigns

THE most cursory inquiry into the history of flags and ensigns, using the latter term in its widest sense, can hardly fail to impress the student with a renewed appreciation of human ingenuity. They are truly many and various, and their history goes back to the earliest times, although the flag, as it is known today, cannot be traced back much farther than the Middle Ages. The ancients specialized, as it were, in "signs." It is probable, indeed, as one writer has put it, that almost as soon as men began to come together for common purposes, some kind of conspicuous object was used, as the symbol of the common sentiment, for the rallying point of a common force. Then, after a time, these signs came to be associated in men's memory with deeds which they had accomplished in company with their fellows, with the idea of patriotism and personal loyalty, and with all that is summed up in the phrase *esprit de corps*. Such emblems were associated with almost all peoples in certain stages of civilization, from the Persian of the centuries before the Christian era, with his eagle fixed on the end of a lance, to the North American Indians of yesterday, who carried as their signs poles decked with feathers. Thus, there were the Dacians, who bore a standard representing a contorted serpent; while the dragon has been, of course, the military sign of many peoples.

It was, however, amongst the Romans that signs reached their fullest expression. With them the custom was reduced to a system, and the elaborate systems then devised formed the bases of, or at any rate were intimately bound up with, the history of heraldry. A crosspiece of wood was placed on the end of a spear, and above it a hand fashioned in silver, resting on a series of silver disks, showing figures of Mars and Minerva or, in later times, images of emperors or great generals. For it was not until the latter period of the Republic that the eagle became the special standard of the Roman legion.

Later on still came the famous labarum of the later emperors. It was of purple silk, richly embroidered with gold, and, although it generally followed the rule of being suspended from a crosspiece, it was sometimes, too, displayed like a modern flag, that is to say, by the attachment of one of its sides to a staff. As has been indicated, however, flags did not become at all general until the Eighth or Ninth Century. At first they were of a purely religious character. The national flag of Eng-

land for centuries—the red cross of St. George—was, of course, a religious one, as was the red cross of St. Patrick and the white cross on the blue ground of St. Andrew. Then the famous Chape de St. Martin, the flag of the ancient kings of France, was originally in the keeping of the monks of St. Martin; whilst the still more famous oriflamme, "the celestial auriflame, so by the French admired," was originally simply the banner of the Abbey of St. Denis, the great local saint of Paris.

Each national flag has, of course, a history all its own, the Union Jack of the British Empire, the Stars and Stripes of the United States, the Tricolor of France, and so on; and yet there is an underlying similarity amongst many of them. Stripes are the favorite device, and red, white, and blue the favorite colors. The most original flags are, perhaps, those of Siam and Japan. There is nothing in the West like the white elephant on a red ground of Siam, or the rising sun of Japan.

Notes and Comments

IF PRESIDENT WILSON wishes to know how to regulate food prices, manage the Government of the United States, or run the war, all he has to do is to sit in with any little gathering of men nowadays. It makes no difference whether it is in the restaurant, the barber shop, the store or the office, the only things discussed are international affairs, and matters pertaining thereto. Questions that have puzzled astute statesmen from the time of Caesar are quickly and satisfactorily disposed of by these kitchen cabinets. Yet the situation is leading people to think in terms of continents instead of counties. However costly it may be, the war is teaching the world a great lesson, the value of which will probably not be fully comprehended until long after peace is established.

THIS great book congress at the Sorbonne is an event even among the world's events of March, 1917. M. de Dampiere was right in his insistence that the congress is national, not international. It is the great French individuality asserting itself, for France is as famous with the pen as with the sword, and, knowing her reputation for clear thinking, she makes ready to send forth the missionary of her civilization, the book. That it may stand a faithful witness to her ideals and to her genius for concise and artistic presentation, she calls together her writers, publishers, printers, binders, engravers, manufacturers, and bids them confer, cooperate, brothers in one great guild, with but one aim, the high honor of their country.

STILL another of the great London town houses has been placed at the disposal of the Government. The list includes Montagu House, Grosvenor House, Spencer House, Harrington House, Devonshire House, and now Bridgewater House which, it is understood, Lord Ellesmere has lent to the Government for the accommodation of the Director-General of the Food Supply, Sir Arthur Lee. The Bridgewater House picture gallery is famous, and London looks to see some of its treasures, including, it is hoped, the Bridgewater "Madonna" by Raphael and the two Titians, alongside of the Montagu pictures in the National Gallery.

IT WOULD seem as if every possible kind of survey had been made during the last few years, but that there are still other fields for such activity is made evident by the present plan of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics of the United States, to make an aeronautical survey. The reason given is that, since many people are now learning to fly, accurate aviation charts will soon be a necessity. This calculation is based on the idea that certain routes through the atmosphere have been found preferable to others, just as courses have become customary on the sea.

POSTERS have gone, and the English public now buys its paper without an inkling of its contents. It was on a Friday night that the passing of the poster took place. Some of the papers referred to the event on their latest edition bills: so the Star and the Westminster Gazette, and the Evening News, which came out with "Poor Old Bill," accompanied by a picture. The suppression of posters comes as another discouragement to sensationalism of the large-lettered sort, but there will be no improvement on this line if newsboys are once more allowed to cry the news. It was on the Sunday night following the disappearance of the poster that the fall of Bagdad was officially given out, and it was not the fault of the newsboys if London did not know it before going to bed.

DESPITE warnings from conservative quarters that the city would be blacklisted by capital if it should do such a thing, Houston, Tex., has elected a Single Taxer to the mayoralty. His name is Pastoriza, and he is of Spanish descent. As tax commissioner he was instrumental in bringing about very satisfactory reforms in the equalization of taxes, and this achievement won him popularity. But, to illustrate the bitterness of the opposition, one of his opponents, a judge on the bench, gave utterance, during the campaign, to this remarkable declaration: "The people of Texas fought to rescue Texas from the Spanish yoke, and they do not propose to have Mr. Pastoriza reestablish it upon their necks." The point is, however, that Houston, Tex., at last accounts was doing very well.

SPEAKING for the powerful interests, one of the leading commercial bodies of the United States, under the admiralitry heading, "Don't Rock the Boat," takes occasion to decry the present national movement of consumers for a square deal, saying: "The old law of supply and demand will regulate prices better, quicker and more economically than any new experimental law that could be devised under existing conditions today." This would be true if the "law of supply and demand" had not been suspended by the powerful interests, many of which are lawmakers unto themselves, and are out "for all the public will stand."